THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) $1 25
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Belknap mills, at Laconia and Lake Village, N. H., which have suspended operations for two months past, have effected a loan in New York, and will immediately resume.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Hanecock, a leading Presbyterian clergyman of Buffalo, in lecturing in that city Monday night on "Romanism and the Public Schools; their grievance," advocated the disuse of the Bible in public schools. The lecture created much comment.

John A. Dix, M. H. Grinnell, August Belmont and a number of other prominent citizens, have determined to celebrate the return of Prince Arthur to New York by giving a ball in his honor.

The Albany *Argus* has a rumor that the two New York canals appraisers just removed from office had decided, without argument, the Black river claims, amounting to three-fourths of a million of dollars. It is said that Canal Appraiser Brooks knew nothing of their action.

A resolution passed the lower House of the Missouri Legislature on Monday, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to secure, if possible, the passage of a law by Congress removing the Branch Mint at New Orleans to St. Louis; also a law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Chas. Eaton got a verdict of ten thousand dollars against the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company in the Supreme Court of New York, Monday. He was a dead head on the train, but was injured by alleged carelessness of a conductor.

A new charter for the city of Brooklyn was proposed by Mr. Whiting in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on Monday. The leading features were the election of a Mayor and seven Aldermen for terms of five years each, the bonds of each to be twenty-five thousand dollars, and the salary of each to be fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, said officers to be balloted for with tickets indorsed by Common Council, and the ticket to contain more than five names for Alderman, so as to insure always a majority of the representation in the Board.

New York has another mystery, in the probable murder of a sea captain named Alexander, who arrived in New York from New Orleans in September, 1868, and took lodgings at the boarding-house of John C. Gardner, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue. He disappeared suddenly, and had with him a large sum of money, and sixty thousand dollars in Government bonds. Subsequently his body was discovered in Greenwood Cemetery, buried under a false name. The contents of his stomach were placed in the hands of Dr. Doremus for examination; and in consequence of his report the Gardner family were on Monday night arrested, charged with the murder of Captain Alexander. Their condition of life has appreciably improved within lately, which adds to the suspicion of their guilt. They have heretofore moved in respectable society and have been accounted honest people.

The Wheeling, W. Va., municipal election on Monday resulted in the election of the citizens ticket, equally Democrats and Republicans. The Democratic ring was defeated.

The State committee of the Commercial Unions are at Albany, drafting bills to carry out the policy enunciated at the Rochester Canal Convention, and which will soon be presented to the Legislature. The bills are designed in the public health by preventing repacking of flour, sugar, &c., in old barrels, in violation of consideration in the Legislature.

Margaret Train, while washing a window yesterday, in Chicago, fell to the ground a distance of twenty-five feet, fracturing her skull badly. Her injuries will prove fatal.

By returns just completed, it is ascertained that the gross sales of wholesale dealers in Chicago during the past year amount to four hundred and seventy-one millions of dollars, an increase of twenty-one and a half per cent. over last year. The largest share of this increase is owing to the greater efficiency with which the work has been done by the revenue officers.

The trial of Mrs. Dixon, for killing her husband in May last, was commenced at Rockford, Illinois, yesterday. The Court House was packed to its utmost capacity, numbers of ladies being present. The prisoner is in such feeble health as to render it necessary to carry her in and out of the Court House in a chair. Sympathy is very strong in her favor. The circumstances of the case will be remembered. She and her husband had been separated. He paid her a visit for the purpose of obtaining a reconciliation. During the interview she suddenly drew a pistol and shot him dead. She was quite ill at the time, it being a week after the birth of her child. Her friends claim that she was insane.

A Richmond telegram says: A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the park to-day, in honor of the admission of the State. About 5,000 persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored. National flags were raised on the custom house and capitol. Gov. Walker spoke a few minutes, congratulating the people on admission of Virginia, and predicting a glorious future for the State. A colored conservative and a number of colored Republicans made political speeches, the burden of the latter being that if the white men did not follow the spirit of the reconstruction acts she would be put back as a Territory. After the speakings in the dark this morning relative to the admission of Virginia, the colored people organized a political meeting and kept it up until night, when they adjourned with cheers for the admission of Virginia. The most exciting day were the same used in saluting the United States flag when first unfurled over the capitol in 1865. The officer commanding was a native of Richmond. The weather is delightfully warm for a week past that the trees are leafing.

The stockholders of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia roads yesterday ratified by a unanimous vote the perpetual lease of those roads to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, beginning December 1st, 1869, at the annual rental, free of taxes and assessments, of four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The stock of the Little Miami road is to be increased by a seventeen per cent. stock dividend, making the total stock of both roads six millions. This arrangement gives the stockholders eight per cent. annual dividend, payable quarterly, less the expenses of the organization.

The report of the State School Commissioner shows that there were in Ohio in 1869, one million and seventeen thousand youth between five and twenty-one years of age. Of these 780,000 were enrolled in the publicschools, with an average daily attendance of 494,000. There were 105,621 school children reported for Cincinnati, and 27,224 for Cleveland. The Commissioner estimates the population of Cincinnati at 236,500 perhaps and Cleveland of 75,000.

Revenue Supervisor Fullon is severely handled by the San Francisco newspapers in consequence of his strenuous efforts to prevent a thorough investigation of the recent heavy whisky seizure, as an infamous slander on the revenue officers of San Francisco district.

So far only slight rains have fallen in Southern California, and fears of a drought are expressed. Some settlers are looking for parties further north, while others are thinking of killing their cattle for the hides and tallow.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the six months ending December last were $4,61,107.

A fire in Somerville, Mass., yesterday, destroyed one of the buildings of the Metallic Compression Casting Company, with some valuable machinery. Loss $25,000; insured.

In Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, a building on Jefferson street, occupied by eight poor families, was destroyed by fire, and Edward Dolan, aged twelve, burned to death.

The loss by fire of steamboats connected with St. Louis during the past year is estimated at $850,000; by sinking, $800,000; by other accidents, $150,000; by accidents to barges, $100,000; total, $2,000,000. The above losses include damages to cargoes.

The funeral of Bishop Chase took place at Claremont, N. H., yesterday, with impressive services. Many distinguished clergymen were present.

A Portland, Me., dispatch says: A messenger arrived this evening from Cape Elizabeth, who reports firing at sea, which some think is from the Peabody fleet. A northeast storm prevails, and the weather is very thick.

Extensive preparations are being made for a great Fenian military and civic demonstration in Buffalo on Saturday next.

L. M. Reavis, the "national capital mover," left St. Louis for Washington yesterday.

The prize fight between Seddons and Lafferty took place yesterday afternoon on Carroll's Island, a short distance below the quarantine. Seddons won the fight in nineteen rounds. Lafferty was much cut up. Seddons wants to fight any man in the West at a hundred and twenty pounds for one thousand dollars. After the above "mill" Carey and Gallaher entered the ring, and fought eighteen rounds, when Carey threw up the sponge. Tom. Allen and Patsy Curtis seconded Seddons, and Jack. Carney and Tom. Kelly acted for Lafferty. Only about two hundred persons witnessed the fights.

The strike of the Swedish laborers on the Lake Superior Railroad has ended, and nearly all of them have returned to their work at reduced wages, one dollar and fifty cents per day. There was no bloodshed and no shanties burned, as reported.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati has received instructions to discontinue the collection of manufacturers' tax on pork packers until March 1st. The tax has been collected since January 1st.

A well attended meeting of prominent temperance men was held in Worcester, Mass., last evening, to devise measures to suppress the liquor traffic without aid from a prohibitory law.

The citizens of New Orleans held meetings last evening for the purpose of concerting measures to check the ruin and abuse of the credit of the State by the passage through the Legislature of unconstitutional measures, and in the extravagant use of the money and credit of Louisiana.

The government schooner Varnium, which sunk at New Orleans last week, has been raised.

The annual session of the New York Workingmen's Assembly commenced at Albany yesterday.

In the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, a committee was directed to report The Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution at an early day.

The Hudson is again comparatively free of ice to Troy. Loaded sloops left Albany yesterday for New York.

The Monarch and Plymouth arrived in the outer harbor of Portland, Me., between eight and nine o'clock last night.

A Havana telegram of yesterday says: Capt. Holt, commander of a band of guerrillas lately captured the insurgents Marcano and Figuredo, together with the family of the latter, in the vicinity of Bayamo. Holt and his prisoners have arrived at Santiago. The insurgent leader Jesus Santos has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1870. NO. 114.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Bill to Transfer the Educational Authority, Funds and Property of Freedmen's Bureau—Proposed Disposition of the Chinese Indemnity Fund—Tariff on Coal Taken off in Committee—Revision of Army Tactics—Peace Conference Not Held—Virginia—Corbin before the House Banking Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1870.

New Educational Bill.

The educational bill now before the Retrenchment Committee, and to which it will probably agree, was introduced by Senator Patterson. It provides for transfer to the Bureau of Education of the educational authority, funds and property of the Freedmen's Bureau, together with such clerks as shall be required. It vests the head of the bureau with power and authority to co-operate with other organizations, either benevolent or state, Territorial, county or municipal, in the establishment of schools among all classes of persons. It declares that the bureau, in doing its work, shall be governed by rules and regulations approved by the President; confirms all educational grants heretofore made by the Freedmen's Bureau, with the proviso that all such grants shall be forever used for educational purposes, and in case of any perversion of the same it shall revert to the Bureau of Education, to which all societies or organizations, voluntarly or incorporated, State, Territorial, county or municipal, heretofore or hereafter aided by the National Government, shall make such report as may be required by the Commissioner. This bill is understood to represent the views of the President on the questions involved, and if it or one substantially like it is passed, it is probable he will remove Commissioner Barnard, and put a new man at the head of the bureau. The Appropriation Committee of the House is decidedly against against further appropriation for the bureau while Barnard is in office, and goes for breaking up the establishment. The question thus raised will lead to sharp debate in the House, Messrs. Garfield, Dawes and a number of other prominent men being determined to save the bureau if possible.

Disposition of the Chinese Fund.

The House Committee of Foreign Affairs have a plan for the disposition of the Chinese indemnity fund, which will soon be brought forward by Mr. Orth, of Indiana. It is to take the four hundred thousand dollars now on hand, after all the claims against China on the part of American ship owners for losses from pirates in Chinese waters have been paid, and use it to establish an American college at Canton, with Chinese port where Americans can go to learn the language, laws and customs of China, and where the Chinese can attend too and receive an American education. It is understood that the fund being in reality an over payment by the Chinese Government that it refused to receive back, should be considered as a matter of benefit to the nation which so promptly settled our claims. The Committee will probably present a similar plan for disposing of the Japanese indemnity fund, which now amounts to six hundred thousand dollars.

The Tariff on Coal.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day had a pretty sharp contest on the coal question. The proposition to reduce or abrogate the tariff, defeated a fortnight ago, was brought forward again this morning. Louisiana and Arkansas, shall be subject to disposal under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and location under the same general laws as govern public lands in other States and Territories, excepting such restrictions and grants as have been already made.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the joint resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, and came to a vote upon the indefinite postponement.

After some discussion it was laid aside, and at two o'clock the currency bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the present volume of currency and in favor of an early return to the legal-tender basis. Anything which would retarded nor tended to advance the latter desirable result. He favored gradual contraction of the currency, but objected that the bill contained little to aggravate the evils of the present, while it made no plan for paying the debt and furnishing new bonds for banking purposes. He would vote for the bill as the best we could hope to get. At all events he had no pet scheme of his own to urge.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by substituting for the bill a similar bill recently introduced by himself, which authorizes the funding of $500,000,000 upon the retirement of greenbacks.

Mr. RAMSEY inquired whether it was proposed to strike out the whole of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, replied that they had no such purpose on the bill to-day. He said it was a preliminary measure, and upon its disposal the committee would proceed to consider other important measures before them, among them the one now offered by Senator Sumner, to which had a pertinence here. The plan of retiring the currency by funding that when amended by the Secretary of the Treasury and President, and no objection to it that he knew of had been made in the public press. It seemed to be conceded this was the most innocent plan for the time, the proposed scheme of partial distribution could be made. The other provisions of the bill he also explained and presented to. The only doubt now was whether such banks could be authorized. Large corporations, chiefly on the Pacific coast, were actually organizing on the basis of this bill.

Mr. SUMNER said the main objection would be some understanding in regard to whether this bill was to be finally the only step taken in the redistribution of the currency. A bill had passed the House to increase the national banks by which $30,000,000 of currency was to be taken from the Eastern States having an excess and given to the Pacific States. This was supplementary to the former bill, the result would be a redistribution of $60,000,000. Now, was this inference from the statement yesterday by the Chairman of the Ways and Means to be led him to consider this a substitute for the other bill, in which case he would not favor it, because it would give currency exclusively to the West. Discussing it in the light of a substitute, several things occurred to him. First, in its present form the bill would subtract from the national banks the whole amount to the amount of $6,750,000, required to be withdrawn, and then proceed to issue and serve to be held by the banks issuing $45,000,000. In point of fact there would be an actual contraction to that amount, for since June 30, 1868, there had been an actual contraction of $6,000,000 in the bank notes and certificates of $20,000,000, which the country had felt, though the contraction in that respect was unknown. The bill would increase the amount of contraction to nearly $25,000,000. He said the sense of Congress had been repeatedly declared in opposition to contraction of the currency, and he referred as authority to the argument of Commissioner Wells that the depreciation of the currency measured by gold was due to the redundancy in excess of some $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. The Commissioner's conjecture was at the time and after some deficiency in circulation in England, Scotland and Ireland, and in Europe generally, and in this country, yet our territorial area exceeded more than three-fourths of the United Kingdom, while three-fourths of our people did not possess business facilities of the bank credit and bank check system. There was no argument of the present volume of the currency with that before the war, while that was equally deceptive in view of our territorial expansion and the fact that States have now a currency of their own, as they had before the war, while that of the Government is used in every part of the country; quantities of it are in actual circulation in the country, and thus the demands created for a national currency which did not exist before the war. The actual value of the currency to-day was not more than six months ago. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. It was entirely within the range of possibility that gold would be at forty cents within four months. Many of the gold gamblers in New York had been deeply involved, and it would be some time before others took their places, but their places would be taken, and intelligent financiers in New York are looking for a rise in gold at no distant day. The condition of the crops also entered into the question; therefore, in providing for a system of banking, it was not safe to calculate that gold would never go above eighty per cent. There was no security for whatever gold it. In regard to the provision of this bill establishing banks on a coin basis, requiring them to redeem their notes in gold and only to have twenty-five per cent. of gold in their vaults, he thought the principle might be successfully carried out in the Pacific States but he felt confident it could not practically be put in force this side the Rocky Mountains. It would be thought dangerous for the Government to attempt to establish banks on that basis. In reply to Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SUMNER declared that transactions in gold in New York city were in the main limited to transactions between banks and bankers and foreign countries with whom they dealt. Impliedly, Allison, Maynard, Poland and others prefer to western merchants, and on a gold basis, but there is no gold in the transaction. They sell for gold with the understanding that when the debt comes due they are to be paid in currency according to the legal-tender value of day. These gold notes proposed by the bill would not go into circulation any more rapidly than the gold they represented, and could not be kept afloat excepting by the bank keeping in its vaults gold for each dollar it had out. In case of an increase in the price of gold the notes would be run home for redemption, in order to procure gold to sell to importers, who were required to have it. The banks would then have to go out and buy at a large premium, which would inevitably bring about their suspension. Two circulations unequal in value could not long exist at the same time, the depreciated circulation would drive the other out of existence.

In this connection Mr. MORTON referred to the abuses to which the banking system had become subject. He said the national banks could afford to loan money cheaper than other banks, because they not only got all per cent. interest on bonds deposited with the Government, but received about 6 per cent. currency. Notwithstanding this, in many States these banks loaned their money at the same rate obtained by private bankers, when if required to loan money at reasonable rates the effect would be to keep down the rates of interest of all other money lenders. The national banks public blessings, and the system popular. They ought not to be allowed to invest the money they should loan the people in stocks, and make profits or interest upon the stocks. This was at war with the purpose for which they were created. Special privileges had been granted them which ought not to furnish special accommodations to the people of the country, and they should be permitted to loan more than ten per cent. of their money on collaterals. Money obtained in that way and on call was used for stock and gold operations, and not in the productive business of the country; stock and gold brokers being able to borrow money at six and seven per cent., while business men and manufacturers had to pay ten and twelve per cent.; thus stock and gold speculators were forced, the money received by the banks on deposit, and for which they paid interest, being loaned upon call and to stock and gold speculators, and not upon regular paper to merchants and traders.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill as an experiment calculated to prove beneficial to the people of the entire country.

Mr. DAVIS advised the friends of a more equal distribution of the circulating notes not to allow this bill to be defeated by being complicated with general measures. Three-fourths of the people of the country asked for the proposed redistribution, and their representatives in the Senate had power in numbers to pass the measure. He moved to amend so as to present the simple proposition of a more equal distribution of the circulation.

The Senate at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Belfast, Maine, against allowing American registers to foreign built ships, and for the reduction of taxation on ship building and commerce.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the States of California and Nevada, except by settlers under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill be made general in its application to all States and Territories.

Mr. JULIAN said that question was before the committee, he had passed upon.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution calling for information in relation to the sale by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company of Tennessee, for materials purchased from the Government in New Mexico.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the re-organization of the Navy. Recommitted.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting pensions of fifty dollars per month to the widow of Maj. Gen. James A. Mower.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give a pension except in case where the officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be kept to a general law.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he introduced it at the request of the President and General of the Army. He withdrew the bill.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas to aid in the dredging of the channel of the Mississippi to Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from the Fon Du Lac Medical Society in regard to naval appointments.

Mr. UPSON asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of departments for statements where and how the Chief Executive functionates exercise of the present fiscal year.

Mr. WOOD objected, stating the House was already in possession of the estimates.

The House then resumed consideration of the League Island bill. Mr. BROOKS and others were in its support by Messrs. MYERS, O'NEILL and HARDING.

The morning hour having expired at two o'clock, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the matter of the contested election case from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. Wallace entitled to the seat. Agreed to.

The question was discussed pro and con by Messrs. Buffington, Marshall, Kelley, Thomas, Bowen, Whittemore, Stevenson and Peters.

Finally the case was recommitted on a motion offered as an amendment by the Minority Committee, and Mr. Hamilton Burr, the defeated claimant was entitled to the seat, was adopted, yeas 105, nays 78.

After a debate on technicalities the whole subject was laid on the table, and then a resolution offered by Mr. BUTLER, of the Election Committee to be examined on its merits, was offered and adopted by Messrs. Marshall, and agreed to. Recess, the evening session for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

Not more than a dozen members were present.

Mr. McCRARY occupied the chair.

Mr. STEVENSON and Mr. HOUSTON against Chinese emigration; Mr. HEATON on Southern politics, and Messrs. BROOKS, HAWLEY and FINKELBURG, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The "Record" Job Dying Hard.

A Field Day in the Senate—Senator Lowry's Opinion of the Record—Proposed Discharge of Minor Legislative Officers—Personalities Indulged in by Senators Graham, Mumma and Lowry—Local Bills Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1870.

SENATE.

The "Infamous Record."

Mr. White, from the Retrenchment Committee, reported the same contract with Bergner as in the first report, with the condition that no money should be paid to Bergner.

Mr. Lowry moved indefinite postponement, hoping that that the Clerk's journal would be printed daily. He said infamy attached to the Record, and proceeded to consider the important measures before them, among them the one now offered by Senator Sumner, to which had a pertinence here. The plan of retiring the currency according that when amended by the Secretary of the Treasury and President, and no objection to it that he knew of had been made in the public press. It seemed to be conceded this was the most innocent plan for the time, the proposed scheme of partial distribution could be made. The other provisions of the bill he also explained and presented to. The only doubt now was whether such banks could be authorized. Large corporations, chiefly on the Pacific coast, were actually organizing on the basis of this bill.

Mr. SUMNER said the main objection would be some understanding in regard to whether this bill was to be finally the only step taken in the redistribution of the currency. A bill had passed the House to increase the national banks by which $30,000,000 of currency was to be taken from the Eastern States having an excess and given to the Pacific States. This was supplementary to the former bill, the result would be a redistribution of $60,000,000. Now, was this inference from the statement yesterday by the Chairman of the Ways and Means to be led him to consider this a substitute for the other bill, in which case he would not favor it, because it would give currency exclusively to the West. Discussing it in the light of a substitute, several things occurred to him. First, in its present form the bill would subtract from the national banks the whole amount to the amount of $6,750,000, required to be withdrawn, and then proceed to issue and serve to be held by the banks issuing $45,000,000. In point of fact there would be an actual contraction to that amount, for since June 30, 1868, there had been an actual contraction of $6,000,000 in the bank notes and certificates of $20,000,000, which the country had felt, though the contraction in that respect was unknown. The bill would increase the amount of contraction to nearly $25,000,000. He said the sense of Congress had been repeatedly declared in opposition to contraction of the currency, and he referred as authority to the argument of Commissioner Wells that the depreciation of the currency measured by gold was due to the redundancy in excess of some $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. The Commissioner's conjecture was at the time and after some deficiency in circulation in England, Scotland and Ireland, and in Europe generally, and in this country, yet our territorial area exceeded more than three-fourths of the United Kingdom, while three-fourths of our people did not possess business facilities of the bank credit and bank check system. There was no argument of the present volume of the currency with that before the war, while that was equally deceptive, in view of our territorial expansion and the fact that States have now a currency of their own, as they had before the war, while that of the Government is used in every part of the country; quantities of it are in actual circulation in the country, and thus the demands created for a national currency which did not exist before the war. The actual value of the currency to-day was not more than six months ago. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. It was entirely within the range of possibility that gold would be at forty cents within four months. Many of the gold gamblers in New York had been deeply involved, and it would be some time before others took their places, but their places would be taken, and intelligent financiers in New York are looking for a rise in gold at no distant day. The condition of the crops also entered into the question; therefore, in providing for a system of banking, it was not safe to calculate that gold would never go above eighty per cent. There was no security for whatever gold it. In regard to the provision of this bill establishing banks on a coin basis, requiring them to redeem their notes in gold and only to have twenty-five per cent. of gold in their vaults, he thought the principle might be successfully carried out in the Pacific States but he felt confident it could not practically be put in force this side the Rocky Mountains. It would be thought dangerous for the Government to attempt to establish banks on that basis. In reply to Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SUMNER declared that transactions in gold in New York city were in the main limited to transactions between banks and bankers and foreign countries with whom they dealt. Impliedly, Allison, Maynard, Poland and others prefer to western merchants, and on a gold basis, but there is no gold in the transaction. They sell for gold with the understanding that when the debt comes due they are to be paid in currency according to the legal-tender value of day. These gold notes proposed by the bill would not go into circulation any more rapidly than the gold they represented, and could not be kept afloat excepting by the bank keeping in its vaults gold for each dollar it had out. In case of an increase in the price of gold the notes would be run home for redemption, in order to procure gold to sell to importers, who were required to have it. The banks would then have to go out and buy at a large premium, which would inevitably bring about their suspension. Two circulations unequal in value could not long exist at the same time, the depreciated circulation would drive the other out of existence.

In this connection Mr. MORTON referred to the abuses to which the banking system had become subject. He said the national banks could afford to loan money cheaper than other banks, because they not only got all per cent. interest on bonds deposited with the Government, but received about 6 per cent. currency. Notwithstanding this, in many States these banks loaned their money at the same rate obtained by private bankers, when if required to loan money at reasonable rates the effect would be to keep down the rates of interest of all other money lenders. The national banks public blessings, and the system popular. They ought not to be allowed to invest the money they should loan the people in stocks, and make profits or interest upon the stocks. This was at war with the purpose for which they were created. Special privileges had been granted them which ought not to furnish special accommodations to the people of the country, and they should be permitted to loan more than ten per cent. of their money on collaterals. Money obtained in that way and on call was used for stock and gold operations, and not in the productive business of the country; stock and gold brokers being able to borrow money at six and seven per cent., while business men and manufacturers had to pay ten and twelve per cent.; thus stock and gold speculators were forced, the money received by the banks on deposit, and for which they paid interest, being loaned upon call and to stock and gold speculators, and not upon regular paper to merchants and traders.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill as an experiment calculated to prove beneficial to the people of the entire country.

Mr. DAVIS advised the friends of a more equal distribution of the circulating notes not to allow this bill to be defeated by being complicated with general measures. Three-fourths of the people of the country asked for the proposed redistribution, and their representatives in the Senate had power in numbers to pass the measure. He moved to amend so as to present the simple proposition of a more equal distribution of the circulation.

The Senate at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Belfast, Maine, against allowing American registers to foreign built ships, and for the reduction of taxation on ship building and commerce.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the States of California and Nevada, except by settlers under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill be made general in its application to all States and Territories.

Mr. JULIAN said that question was before the committee, he had passed upon.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution calling for information in relation to the sale by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company of Tennessee, for materials purchased from the Government in New Mexico.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the re-organization of the Navy. Recommitted.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting pensions of fifty dollars per month to the widow of Maj. Gen. James A. Mower.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give a pension except in case where the officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be kept to a general law.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he introduced it at the request of the President and General of the Army. He withdrew the bill.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas to aid in the dredging of the channel of the Mississippi to Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from the Fon Du Lac Medical Society in regard to naval appointments.

Mr. UPSON asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of departments for statements where and how the Chief Executive functionates exercise of the present fiscal year.

Mr. WOOD objected, stating the House was already in possession of the estimates.

The House then resumed consideration of the League Island bill. Mr. BROOKS and others were in its support by Messrs. MYERS, O'NEILL and HARDING.

The morning hour having expired at two o'clock, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the matter of the contested election case from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. Wallace entitled to the seat. Agreed to.

The question was discussed pro and con by Messrs. Buffington, Marshall, Kelley, Thomas, Bowen, Whittemore, Stevenson and Peters.

Finally the case was recommitted on a motion offered as an amendment by the Minority Committee, and Mr. Hamilton Burr, the defeated claimant was entitled to the seat, was adopted, yeas 105, nays 78.

After a debate on technicalities the whole subject was laid on the table, and then a resolution offered by Mr. BUTLER, of the Election Committee to be examined on its merits, was offered and adopted by Messrs. Marshall, and agreed to. Recess, the evening session for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

Not more than a dozen members were present.

Mr. McCRARY occupied the chair.

Mr. STEVENSON and Mr. HOUSTON against Chinese emigration; Mr. HEATON on Southern politics, and Messrs. BROOKS, HAWLEY and FINKELBURG, the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proposition to Exclude the Bourbons from the Spanish Throne Defeated in the Cortes—Order Restored at La Creuzat—Suicide of an American Merchant in England—The Meeting of the English Parliament—English Miners on Strike for a Reduction of the Hours of Labor—The New Bishop of Oxford Consecrated—The Elections in Spain—Montpensier Defeated.

The Bourbons Not to be Excluded.

MADRID, January 25.—A proposition for the exclusion of the house of Bourbon from the Spanish throne came before the Constituent Cortes yesterday for final action. Gen. Prim, in the course of his debate, declared that the proposition was unjust. He explained that his words were not designed particularly to favor the Duke of Montpensier, but that he would go with the majority, whoever might be chosen. At length a vote was reached, and the proposal was rejected—yeas 38, nays 151.

Quiet Restored at La Creuzat.

PARIS, January 25.—The strike among the miners and operatives at La Creuzat is ended, and order has been restored.

Suicide of an American.

LONDON, January 25.—Charles Thornton, the American merchant, of Guildford, York shire, committed suicide yesterday.

Resignation Withdrawn.

LONDON, January 25.—In consequence of the pressure brought to bear by the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge has withdrawn his resignation as Commander-in-Chief.

Meeting of Parliament.

LONDON, January 25.—Parliament will reassemble on the 8th of February. Hon. Francis Egerton, member for East Derbyshire, will move, and Mr. Charles Wentworth Wilkes, member for Chelsea, will second the address to the Queen.

Has Not Resigned.

The report that the Duke of Cambridge has resigned his position of Commander-in-chief is positively contradicted.

Strikes in England.

The miners of Cheshire, Lancashire and North Wales have struck for a reduction of the day's work to eight hours.

The New Bishop of Oxford Consecrated.

The new Bishop of Oxford was consecrated at Westminster Abbey to-day. The Greek Archbishop Lycurgus officiated.

The Workingmen.

Announcements are out for a workingmen's meeting, to promote closer union in England and the election of labor candidates. Messrs. Ruskin and Frauke will make speeches. Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson express sympathy with the movement.

The Dominican Loan.

The Stock Board has placed the Dominican loan negotiated last year by President Baez on its list.

The Elections in Spain.

MADRID, January 25.—The report that the Duke of Montpensier had been returned to the Cortes for Seville is confirmed. The election there is not ended. The Republican candidate running against the Duke is now ahead, and his election is considered certain. Elections are still in progress elsewhere to fill vacancies in the Cortes. In Madrid the Marquis of Peralio is reported to be the first Liberal returned to the Cortes. At the closing of the polls last night he had received 19,000 votes, while the Republican candidate had received 18,000. The Liberal candidate 5,000 votes. The elections here will continue three days longer.

Treaty of Peace with Bonaparte.

PARIS, January 25.—At the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Deputy Gambetta will appear for the family of Victor Noir.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 25.—The steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, January 25.—The steamships Alps and City of Paris, from New York, arrived to-day.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived at Lisbon.

The steamer Minnesota, which went ashore near Liverpool, was gotten off yesterday noon, uninjured.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 25.—Consols for money and account, 93¼. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 1862, 87¾; ditto, 1865, 86¾; ditto, 1867, 86¾; ditto, 10-40s, 84¾. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 93¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 20½; stocks quiet.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, January 25.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 77 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 11 3-16d; Orleans 11 5-16d. Sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; yesterday's quotations. Receipts of wheat for three days 20,000 quarters, and Am. corn 7,000 quarters. Peas 42s. Corn 34s. Barley 37s 6d. Oats 2s 6d Barley 3s. Pease 42s. Pork quiet at 79s. Lard quiet at 73s. Cheese 74s. Bacon 58s 9d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, January 25.—Sugar dull. Linseed oil 29 5s. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine 28s 9d. Manchester market firmer and higher.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—Bonds firm at 94¾@92.

Petroleum.

BREMEN, January 25.—Petroleum quiet.

HAMBURG, January 25.—Petroleum quiet at 15 marc banco 12 schillings.

ANTWERP, January 25.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, January 22.—Cotton active and firm at 138 francs on spot and afloat.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1870.

A BALL TENDERED TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

John A. Dix, M. H. Grinnell, August Belmont and others have tendered Prince Arthur a ball in this city, at his convenience.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

The celebrated case of Judge Fullerton is to be moved for trial at the February term of the United States Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTED.

Ira C. Gardner and wife, accused of the murder of Captain Alexander, have been committed to the tombs to await the decision of a chemist as to a post mortem examination of the stomach of the supposed murdered man.

DISCOVERED.

The report that the men in the Susquehanna shop of the Erie Railroad have joined the Jersey City strikers is unfounded.

GARROTED.

John M. Wood, of North Adams, Mass., was garroted in the building 89 Wall street, at two o'clock this afternoon, and robbed of a certified check for $13,000 obtained shortly before from Jay Cooke & Co.

INSPECTORS IN TROUBLE.

Louis F. Weimore and Ezra W. Farrington, United States inspectors of petroleum, have been arrested, charged with having falsely gauged whisky, the former to the amount of 783 gallons, and the latter to the amount of 5,617 gallons, and the latter to the amount of 5,617 gallons, and the latter to the amount of 5,617 gallons. They were released from the United States. The whisky was withdrawn from bond by C. B. White, Gordon, Fellows, McMillan, Armour, Plimpton & Co., refiners. Both were held to bail in $10,000. Collector Bailey has filed charges against the Deputy Collectors of John Tracy & Co., H. Webster & Co. and H. Boyle & Co. for violation of revenue laws, and the pending charges against Webster & Co. had been seized.

THE BEEF SWINDLE.

Examination commenced to-day in a police court of the case of John McCarthy, the alleged forger of the consignment for beeffrom Chicago to New York.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamer St. Ruain and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated to-night by a dinner at Delmonico's and by another at the Astor House. At the former a number of ladies were present. The toast list has been published. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Geo. Sherman, John T. Hoffman and Chief Justice Chase. David D. Field, who presided, gave the following toast: Sons of Thad Birmingham from all taxation.

The Sand Bar Island.

Senator Rutan will drop his b

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26, 1870.

THE New York Legislature proposes to repeal the law for preventing cruelty to animals. It is a Democratic measure. Cruelty to animals and injustice to man are the natural outcomes where the Democratic majority is gauged by the necessities of the party. The incorporating of swill milk companies is expected to follow. The nurselings of genuine New York Democracy require it.

WHEN the Tariff Bill goes into the House of Representatives it will be a good deal overhauled. This sort of thing should begin by placing tea, coffee, and possibly sugar, on the free list. These articles are of daily consumption by almost our entire population, and their cost enters into the expense of nearly every manufactured article. No interest would suffer by the free introduction of tea or coffee; and herein is a principle which should be recognized in framing the Tariff Bill. We hope to see protectionists bringing the free traders to the test on it.

THE collapsing of the Spanish Bank of Havana, and the consequent panic, are signs unfavorable to the Spanish cause. Armies in the field are seldom able to redeem a cause financially bankrupt. But the Spanish armies cannot be said to be successful to any promising degree against the insurgents, to whom the bursting of the Havana bubble will prove as good as a battle won. The institution whose explosion is chronicled was a concern organized and conducted after the fashion of the financial system of the Southern rebellion—good if the cause won, otherwise worthless.

AWAY off in the South Pacific there is another group of islands clamorous for annexation to the United States. A Federal vessel arrived at San Francisco from the Fejee Islands brings the news. The Fejee group of islands numbers one hundred and fifty-four, sixty-five of which are inhabited, and they are reported as producing a splendid article of sea island cotton. It is suggested, adopting the San Domingo plea, they would make an unapproachable commercial and naval station in the South Pacific Ocean, and can be had dirt cheap. In former times the Fejee Islanders were noted for the warmth of the reception they extended to missionaries; it generally assumed a boiling form.

ONE would suppose from Mr. WELLS'S statements that the pig iron manufacturers make nearly as much gold as iron. The wonder is that the great dry goods men do not forsake their business and take to pigs. There is a logic in investments. Capitalists, if they are shrewd, go into that which pays better than anything else. This is why Mr. STEWART remains in dry goods and dips into a variety of other businesses, and keeps out of pig iron. The free-traders, now so clamorous in support of Mr. WELLS, simply pursue the logic of investments and money making in trade. If there is so much profit in American pig iron making as he pretends, who believes that they would not dip into it and give up importing the foreign article? The same principle exists in regard to wool from the importers, in regard to whom it may be said that they know why they do these things, as the ox knoweth his master's crib.

BOSTON feeds its poor out of the city treasury—at least on soup paid for out of the public funds. We are assured that the citizens don't begrudge the expense, but rather like the idea of inviting the multitude to partake of the city's feast; and they protest against having the wholesome charity touched in any economical pruning. It is a "Yankee" idea that society has a duty to perform towards all its members, the groundwork of and necessary beginning of all good work being full stomachs. Empty stomachs lead men and women and children, too, sometimes, to commit many a crime and wickedness which otherwise would not be thought of. Besides a well fed person is not half as disposed to drink whisky as one who is not. So we see that the "Yankee" idea of full stomachs reaches a great ways, and the expense is not begrudged because it does. It is more than made up in other things, to say nothing about what flows from paying heed to that little injunction about the poor, who will be always with us.

JUDGE WOODWARD, in the House of Representatives some weeks ago, made a statement connecting General MOORHEAD with the repudiation movement in Allegheny county in 1858. On his attention being called to the blunder, the Judge made a correction or explanation of his remarks, stating that "General MOORHEAD was never "a repudiator in fact, and that both his "instinct and influence were opposed to repu"diation." Then, the speaker managed to crawl out of a very small hole, in the shape of an explanation of his first statement, by asserting that repudiation was common to both parties in Allegheny county at the time mentioned, and that General MOORHEAD was voted for by repudiators. Very likely. When elected to Congress Judge WOODWARD was probably voted for by practical republicans and infidels, as well as honest men and Christians, but would this justify the assertion, even by innuendo, that he was either a repudiator or infidel? General NEGLEY brought the question before the House last week in a personal explanation, and enabled Judge WOODWARD to make his second explanation, which is far more remarkable for its twists and subterfuge than for manly candor.

THERE is another revolution in Mexico, and it is declared to be a very formidable movement. The JUAREZ administration has not been more peaceable than that of his predecessors, but it has been strangely prolonged. Mexico usually turns out half a dozen dictators and Presidents in the short space of time filled in by the existing regime, so that it is no wonder the people are anxious for change. Stability of government is an anomaly to the well regulated Mexican mind. A revolution is more reliable than the crops, and the seasons are not more certain than the *pronunciamento* with its accompanying chiefs, robbers and cut-throats. The platform put forth by the latest brood of anarchists, in the State of San Luis Potosi, is a model in the conciseness with which it covers a vast field. After setting forth that JUAREZ for eleven years has rendered no account to the people, but has trodden upon their institutions, the pronunciados propose:

First—To refuse to recognize the Executive.

Second—To recognize Congress, provided it accepts the plan of the revolutionists and agrees never to do wrong any more.

Third—There must be immediately a new shuffle and deal.

Political platforms, resolutions and whereasses are peculiarly a North American institution; but we question if the history of the country can produce anything quite up to this standard. The proposition to recognize Congress, if it "agrees never to do wrong any more," is sublime in its conception.

THE military strength of the Mormons is a matter of some interest, in view of anticipated legislation by Congress against the evil practices common in Utah. A Salt Lake correspondent puts it down at 25,000 men, organized in the "Nauvoo Legion," commanded by a Lieutenant General. The Legion is but indifferently armed, although a great influence is brought to bear upon the Mormons by the priesthood to purchase good, effective rifles. Very few of them have been able to do so, and a large proportion is armed with antiquated flint-lock muskets, while many have only double-barreled fowling pieces. The Saturday afternoon of every week is devoted to company and regimental drill, and attendance is required on these drills under heavy penalties. Their leaders have not scrupled to acknowledge that all these preparations were made to resist the Government, but Mormon resistance now will be a very different thing from what it was in 1857, when General JOHNSON marched an army to Utah. The Pacific Railroad could put an army in the Salt Lake basin in a few days time that would crush out every vestige of rebellion, even should the Mormons be united on that measure. But at the first indication of the strong arm of the Government being put down upon them, their "Legion" would melt away, and division among the people and schism in the church, would make resistance to be folly. We believe Mormonism will cure itself, even without Government interference. A cordon of Gentile settlements around Utah would soon break up the "peculiar institution" of the country.

GENERAL BUTLER, as he goes "sloshing around" in the House, with his rhetorical club and nasty witticisms, occasionally wakes up the wrong customers. His contests with Mr. BINGHAM have generally but one commencement or conclusion. On the one side we have references to personal honesty, garnished with hints about silver-ware and spoons; and on the other crushing allusions to Mrs. SURRATT and her "murder." The country is weary of these constant repetitions. They cease even to interest the House. But the Massachusetts member introduced a novelty in the personal debate on Monday, by drawing out General FARNSWORTH, of Illinois. FARNSWORTH is an original abolitionist; an old line "Liberty" party man, and yet BUTLER attacked his record, and accused him of some sort of sympathy with disloyalty. Then followed one of the most refreshing dressings the hero ever received in council or field. To the large class of Republicans who have no unlimited faith in the constant protestations, the readings-out, and the advanced radicalism of General BUTLER, the speech of General FARNSWORTH will be received with a peculiar relish. But still BUTLER fell on his feet. He usually does. His "smartness" cannot be gainsaid, and this one word seems to comprise all the ingredients of his political or moral faith.

THE British Iron Masters expect their free trade friends and allies in America will do their duty. Our Tariff operates, in some respects, unfavorably to them, and to show how necessary to their profits its reduction is, we quote the following from the circular of S. W. DERBYSHIRE, London:

"This (1869) has been a prosperous year for the Iron masters—three countries alone, Russia, India and the United States, purchased 640,000 tons of British rails—the price has ruled very firm, and good Iron are now worth £6 5s. Coal and pig iron have been kept down by over-production, but they are now firm at an advance of 1s. on the year. Old rails also advanced 10s. Wages advanced over the whole mining district. The demand for rails for next year promises to be good—yet with the present out-turn, a material reduction of the American duty, or something equivalent to it, is necessary to advance the price above £7. While the English companies may only guaranteed rails, the great bulk of American rails are ordinary Krie rails, which have proved ordinary enough—the weight of rails commonly used in America is unfavorable to durability, and the Americans will have better article."

Now let Congress reduce the duties and open our market to the British manufacturers,—what would be the consequence? When trade goes abroad, of course our mills will stop. It is probable that the capitalists would manage to get along on what they have laid aside; but how would it be with the mechanics and laborers who would be thrown out of employment? Having stopped our mills and driven our mechanics into other pursuits to commence anew, what guaranty would we have that prices would not be put up? Then would we be at the mercy of the foreigner, with our debt and taxation as great as ever. No one who understands human nature, and the rise and fall of prices according to the degree of competition, need be told that prices would then go up for a dead certainty. And the free traders would have a good time in figuring how much iron a quarter of wheat would then buy. If they did not find that, besides the ruinous effects of stopping our mills, we were paying higher prices than were ever known or complained of at home, under protection, they might for a certainty count on the frightful nearness of the millennium.

INVECTIVE IN CONGRESS.

In the course of the debate on the Virginia Bill in the House, some of the Representatives became much excited. Highly offensive things were said by Honorable members, and hard words and retorts of a very bitter kind were tossed to and fro. However, they did not come to blows, or deliver a Congressional mill for the entertainment of Christendom. "DARES did" not "beat ENNELLUS black and blue." There was no Trojan combat. They encountered with well loaded vocabularies and not with well loaded fists—and, upon so peaceful and rhetorical a mode of carrying on and settling an amicable dispute grown angry, all good citizens are called to congratulate themselves and their members. Such a display of mutual forbearance under provocations so trying is well adapted to afford comfort to old and middle aged people. Remembering the past with its facts and its fears, they clearly see in this exhibition unmistakable signs of the advance of civilization. Barbarism is evidently giving way; the ingenuous arts are exerting their legitimate influence in softening the manners and banishing their ferocity. When the Rajpoot chief ceased, in shame, to slay his superfluous female infants, and merely exposed them to be eaten by the jackals, brother RINGELTAUB rejoiced, for he then began to hope for a still more perfect reformation. So we may reasonably rejoice in the display of a measure of self-restraint in our Congressional warriors, which seems to indicate the dawn of a brighter day. In the debate to which we allude there was manifested the utmost politeness, but no hollow words were exchanged, and neither disputant called the other a liar.

But one of the disputants, indignant without any adequate cause, charged the other with vulgarity and assumption of power, in words of his own, and then made a ridiculously inapt misquotation from POPE, by which he called his opponent a fool and himself an honest man, the noblest work of God. In the way, in the lines as they stand in their place in the Essay, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." I do not suppose that the fatures among Inmortals are more contemptible than among every other class of workingmen."

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate need not take much time to determine if any additional Judges are necessary for the dispatch of business in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and if any, how many? Says the *Inquirer*: Five judges in 1834 could get through with the business of the highest tribunal with ease, calmness and the expenditure of the proper time for the investigation of questions which were necessary to be settled. But five judges in 1870 are kept upon a continual strain in order to meet the demands which may be made against them. The strain of business is so great that they are obliged to hurry through their terms in order to keep up with the necessities of their position. They are compelled to deal hastily, and frequently insufficiently, with the causes which are before them; and they are prevented from examining with care, calmness and discretion those subjects and questions which are necessary to correctly influence judicial determination.

WASHINGTON is said to be nearly filled up. A better class of visitors than usual are expected in. The social season is fully inaugurated, and half a dozen grand parties, receptions and dinners are down for each night for the next three weeks. There was a great crush at the regular reception of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish Friday night, the number present at one time being so great as to be oppressive. All the evening receptions, save those of the President and the Speaker of the House, are strictly by card. This is necessitated by a proper regard for comfort, by the desires and tastes of those who entertain, and by the etiquette of society in this as well as in all other cities. But there is a class of persons who force themselves in on all occasions, and strangers though they are to their entertainers, they nevertheless make themselves at their homes as much as intimate. This is regarded as an abuse to be corrected.

The franking privilege gets its first blow, and it is a pretty direct one, from the Legislative Session committee to consider the abuse. Wednesday this committee reported that, having examined all the bills, resolutions and papers that have been presented, relating to the franking privilege, and, in view of all the facts before them, they are satisfied that the only remedy for existing evils growing out of the franking privilege is its entire abolition; and therefore recommend the adoption by the committee of the bill introduced by Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, as follows: That the franking privileges be and the same is hereby abolished, and that said shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1870." The sub-committee is evidently in earnest; so are the people; but how about Congress?

THE Connecticut State Temperance Convention, in session at Hartford, on Thursday, boldly took hold of a question which has for a long time been a stumper to the advocates of total abstinence. They discussed the fact that intoxication is as much the result of habit in European countries where beer drinking is common, and finally came to the conclusion that it was the result of race or temperament, and that it might be so in Europe, but it would not do here.

AN additional weekly dispatch of mails from New York to great Britain has been secured by the Postmaster General, thus making the service tri-weekly. The new mail steamers willingly accept the compensation which the other lines deemed insufficient, and agree to carry the mails direct for the same rates.

THE opinion of the court in the case of Lizzie Ray, by her next friend, &c., against the Pennsylvania Railroad, &c., just given by Hon. Jas. Gamble, P. J., at Williamsport, sets aside the verdict and gives a judgment for the defendants. In this case the jury, at the last court, gave a verdict of eight thousand dollars to plaintiff, a child who lost both arms by being run over by the cars of defendant.

THE CAMERON OVERTHROW.

The Republican Press on the Defeat of the Treasury Ring.

[From the Corry Republican.]

It is with genuine satisfaction we chronicle the fact that the legislative ring that has so long held tyrannical rule at Harrisburg has been smashed. The election of W. W. Irwin as State Treasurer over Mackey, the ring candidate, is a long stride in the way of political reform in Pennsylvania. For nearly twenty-five years past the Keystone State has been ruled by corrupt combinations, until the people have become thoroughly aroused and have proclaimed an uncompromising warfare on the vultures that with savage greed have fattened and grown plethoric out of the spoils of their plundering schemes. King Cameron has been dethroned, the Cameron faction defeated, and the ring broken, we hope never more to assume its arrogant sway in the halls of Pennsylvania legislation.

The future looks brighter. There is still hope for Pennsylvania. She bids fair to rise above the slough and slum and mire in which she has wallowed in years past, and to set an example of political regeneration worthy of emulation by her sister States. We believe we do not overestimate the importance of the victory gained. The Republicans who aided in breaking the "ring" and unfinching from the spur of the partisan machinery, when lured for the furthering of private and political schemes, represent a constituency that gave a Republican majority of over seventeen thousand last fall, and they will not only sustain, but they demanded this action on the part of their representatives. They have not fought for principle, a struggle for the vindication of the rights of the people, unless they have had the backbone and nerve and stamina to stand up unflinchingly and unfinchingly when the tide of corruption and fraud will be upheld in their course by the people, the ultimate source of all power.

[From the Tunkhannock Republican.]

The election of General W. W. Irwin to the Treasurership of the Commonwealth, by a majority of nine votes over Mr. R. W. Mackey, the regular caucus nominee, took everybody by surprise. We have never witnessed in the political scramble for this position, beyond the one that every citizen has, viz: to see that the finances of the State are properly and honestly managed, except this: the Treasurer be an honest Republican. That Mackey was the caucus nominee is nothing in the balance, and we are glad to see that a number of good and respectable Republicans stood determined to redeem their pledges of resistance to all manner and forms of "rings." There is no sense in straining at fine distinctions the Republicans who bolted Mr. Mackey. There are a number of Senators and Representatives who are willing, from their very laziness to act independently, to be led by the nose into caucus, and to vote for anyone, especially if there is a faint glimmering of reward in the future. We consider that the friends of both parties acted as they thought best, and we are not one of those who decry "bolters," "bolting" and "bolters." Representatives of the Republican party do not work together. We claim for ourselves the independent action, and we are free to accord it to others. If that independent action will save our manhood are to be driven from the Republican party by such senseless lamentations as we are treated to in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburgh and other papers, the Republican party is fast losing its reputation for good common sense. The whippers-in of the "ring" at Harrisburg were gaining a reputation for corruption and shameless effrontery. We will not run the gauntlet of flies of subservient attendants, or fawning office-seekers at the Executive office. He will come directly to a plain man, and if he finds that he is wrongly proper position he puts.

As to the management of his time, President Grant consults his own judgment, instead of his thousand and one advisers. As he traveled up to himself in the early winter, he managed to have arranged his daily habits at Washington with a single exception. After a long morning walk by himself, he is ready to begin office work at nine o'clock, continuing until three. By four o'clock, at the latest, all visitors have retired, and the White House is now devoted for the time. After dinner the President drives his family out, taking the reins himself, and, as much as he has indulged in fine horses, his equipage is among the most modest in Washington. In the evening friends and acquaintances find the President in the parlor with his family.

At the breath of the order and stillness of any private household reign throughout the Executive mansion. This is unnatural and should to be sure, but they are quite unlike what has been witnessed in years past, and to see an example of political regeneration worthy of emulation by her sister States. We believe we do not overestimate the importance of the victory gained. The Republicans who aided in breaking the "ring" and unfinching from the spur of the partisan machinery, when lured for the furthering of private and political schemes, represent a constituency that gave a Republican majority of over seventeen thousand last fall, and they will not only sustain, but they demanded this action on the part of their representatives. They have not fought for principle, a struggle for the vindication of the rights of the people, unless they have had the backbone and nerve and stamina to stand up unflinchingly and unfinchingly when the tide of corruption and fraud will be upheld in their course by the people, the ultimate source of all power.

[From the Tunkhannock Republican.]

The election of General W. W. Irwin to the Treasurership of the Commonwealth, by a majority of nine votes over Mr. R. W. Mackey, the regular caucus nominee, took everybody by surprise. We have never witnessed in the political scramble for this position, beyond the one that every citizen has, viz: to see that the finances of the State are properly and honestly managed, except this: the Treasurer be an honest Republican. That Mackey was the caucus nominee is nothing in the balance, and we are glad to see that a number of good and respectable Republicans stood determined to redeem their pledges of resistance to all manner and forms of "rings." There is no sense in straining at fine distinctions the Republicans who bolted Mr. Mackey. There are a number of Senators and Representatives who are willing, from their very laziness to act independently, to be led by the nose into caucus, and to vote for anyone, especially if there is a faint glimmering of reward in the future. We consider that the friends of both parties acted as they thought best, and we are not one of those who decry "bolters," "bolting" and "bolters." Representatives of the Republican party do not work together. We claim for ourselves the independent action, and we are free to accord it to others. If that independent action will save our manhood are to be driven from the Republican party by such senseless lamentations as we are treated to in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburgh and other papers, the Republican party is fast losing its reputation for good common sense. The whippers-in of the "ring" at Harrisburg were gaining a reputation for corruption and shameless effrontery. We will not run the gauntlet of flies of subservient attendants, or fawning office-seekers at the Executive office. He will come directly to a plain man, and if he finds that he is wrongly proper position he puts.

As to the management of his time, President Grant consults his own judgment, instead of his thousand and one advisers. As he traveled up to himself in the early winter, he managed to have arranged his daily habits at Washington with a single exception. After a long morning walk by himself, he is ready to begin office work at nine o'clock, continuing until three. By four o'clock, at the latest, all visitors have retired, and the White House is now devoted for the time. After dinner the President drives his family out, taking the reins himself, and, as much as he has indulged in fine horses, his equipage is among the most modest in Washington. In the evening friends and acquaintances find the President in the parlor with his family.

At the breath of the order and stillness of any private household reign throughout the Executive mansion. This is unnatural and should to be sure, but they are quite unlike what has been witnessed in years past, and to see an example of political regeneration worthy of emulation by her sister States. We believe we do not overestimate the importance of the victory gained. The Republicans who aided in breaking the "ring" and unfinching from the spur of the partisan machinery, when lured for the furthering of private and political schemes, represent a constituency that gave a Republican majority of over seventeen thousand last fall, and they will not only sustain, but they demanded this action on the part of their representatives. They have not fought for principle, a struggle for the vindication of the rights of the people, unless they have had the backbone and nerve and stamina to stand up unflinchingly and unfinchingly when the tide of corruption and fraud will be upheld in their course by the people, the ultimate source of all power.

PORTLAND AND CHICAGO.

The Air Line Railroad Project Between the two Cities.

We have made frequent reference in the Commercial to the project of an air line railroad from Portland, Maine, through Canada to Chicago. A statement from the corporators or the principal one of the connecting companies gives a flattering prospect of the progress of the unbroken line between these two important geographical and commercial points. It seems that the charter recently granted by the government of Canada for a railway from St. Clair to a point opposite Buffalo (along the northern shore of Lake Erie) is really a part of the Portland and Chicago project. East of Buffalo, the line will be composed of different roads in New York and New England, some of them already in operation and some yet to be built. The principal points on the Portland and Chicago line will be Buffalo, Oswego and Rutland. Instead of going to Ogdensburg, it is proposed to save one hundred miles in distance by taking a more direct course from Oswego to Fort Ann, near the head of Lake George. It will doubtless be a number of years before this grand route from Portland to Chicago is in operation; nevertheless, the statements now authoritatively put forth give assurance that the realization is reduced to the mere question of time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The number of births in Paris in 1868 was 55,555, of which 29,656 were legitimate, and 15,456 illegitimate—27,973 boys and 23,029 girls. The deaths were 45,890, or 9,112 less than in births. In the same year 18,586 marriages were celebrated.

An illustration of the operation of the franking privilege is given by the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*. On the evening of the 15th inst. there arrived in the postoffice of that city a registered letter, duly franked, in the shape of a large canvas-covered trunk weighing at least three hundred and fifty pounds. It was mailed at Washington and directed to San Francisco.

It is estimated that the amount of money deposited in all of the savings banks of the United States aggregates $500,000,000. If our population is 40,000,000, this sum would give $12.50 per head for every man, woman and child in the country. As most of this vast wealth comes from the earnings of the poor and middle classes, it is plain that labor is well rewarded in the United States.

The Stevens estate in New Jersey amounts to five and a half millions of dollars. The Newark *Advertiser* says the revenue returns, exclusive of the property left to the widow of Edwin A. Stevens, which is not subject to tax, are over five and a half million dollars, of which $500,000 is given to the children and $1,000,000 to the Stevens Institute. Upon the former there is a tax of one per cent., amounting to $48,886; upon the Institute a tax of six per cent., amounting to $45,750, making a total tax of $94,636.

The Anglo-American branch of the Paris Young Men's Christian Association was formed in April last. Its aim is to counteract the baneful effect of Parisian life upon the young man, by seeking him out as soon as he arrives, introducing him to the society of Christian associates, giving him as much information and help as possible," etc., etc. The Association has one hundred members of two classes: "Associates," who enjoy all the privileges of the institution, and "active members," who are Christian men, and in whom the management is vested. They have eight rooms at No. 160 Rue Montmartre. The French and German branches have lately joined the English, and hold their meetings in the same building, as does a branch of the Young Men's literary meeting on Wednesday evening; Bible classes and devotional meetings are provided for; and classes are instructed in modern languages.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* of the 19th inst., gives the following gratifying result of Internal Revenue collections on tobacco and spirits in the Fifth District: Gross Whiskey Taxes collected from April 22d to December 31st, 1868, $150,547 84; from April 22d to December 31st, 1869, $906,012 69; increase, $755,464 85. Tax on tobacco, 1868, $1,000,000; increase of collections in 1869 over 1868 is $1,060,-982 28.

At a recent meeting at the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Frederick Marchison, whose knowledge of African geography is something marvellous, stated that the presumption now was that Livingstone had failed to trace the Nile to a higher source than had been accomplished by Baker, and that in all probability he was now far on his way on the line of the Congo, towards the Albert Nyanza.

Philadelphia has subscribed to the Stanton fund $88,558 with a prospect of increasing the amount to $50,000.

In some places in New York city the sparrows are busy preparing their nests, as if confident that winter was over and spring surely arrived. They may be seen assiduously gathering bits of cotton, the evidence of the nation's chief magistrate even within a short time, they have an immense influence, too, upon the morals of the country; for though we trust that the toadying attention of court circles will never be known here, the social power of the Capital and of its great officials is necessarily extensive. Had Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas been arrogant, conceited and corrupt men, like Butler and Ingalls, the rising young would have been immeasurable. Particularly would this have been the case with respect to him who, by additional to his great military honors, received the highest distinction in the gift of the people. As it is, the apprehensions are turned into grateful admiration as we contemplate the rise, fall and exemplary life of our President.

Evidently the man's heart is in the right place, and his head is yet unaffected by the adulations of power, when he can say, as he recently said to some friends who asked him if he recollected a certain lady in St. Louis: "Oh, yes, I remember her well. She was a charming woman. The last time I saw her I delivered her a load of wood."—*Boston Journal*.

Worthless Inventions.

The Patent Office at Washington has an immensely large apartment, in which the models of worthless inventions are stored. It is really astonishing to see how much thought and time and money have been appropriated to the invention of devices that are of no practical value to the world or to individuals. And yet we may see the same waste of energies, talent and money in almost all other departments of industrial life.

Commissioner Fisher, in a recent address touching this subject, said: "I am asked what proportion of all patented inventions prove to be valuable to their projectors, or to the public. One tenth? Probably not much more that that. But, let it be remembered, there are few inventures so harmless as that of a useless invention. The patent gives a chance to prove itself worthy of the public patronage. It simply declares that it shall be good it shall not be stolen. But it'll be useless, nobody will want to steal it. Of all those who enter upon any occupation of life, how many succeed and how many fail? How many young men have entered the bar, and have failed to win a place? How many O'Connor, or Brady? How many have launched their bark, laden with mercantile ventures, and have been wrecked? How many A. T. Stewart were sailing into port? How many have been moved to start a paper, but have lived as long, but not to as much purpose, as Raymond, Bennett, or Greeley? Of a thousand nine failures to one success is a very fair proportion for the professions of the world, including that of the patent office. Of all which I do not suppose that the failures among inventors are more numerous than among every other class of workingmen."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, Saturday morning gave the first of a series of great dinner parties, at which General and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and his wife, Baron Geroit, Prince Delogonky and other persons prominent in diplomatic circles were present. The appointments and service were of the most sumptuous character. A novel feature of the entertainment was the performance, according to printed programme, of operatic music by a string band.

The Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* has positive information of Rev. Father Duggan, of Chicago, being in St. Vincent's Asylum, St. Louis, Insane.

Prince Arthur's quarters, at Minister Thornton's house in Washington, are thus described: "While in the front and at one side there are the larger houses and finer gardens of Riggs and Corcoran, there are in the rear on the third side some of those strange exemplifications of Washington views, viz: vacant lots and wild wastes of negro shanties. The Prince can see out of one window to the mansion of the President, the staffs of Jackson and Meigs, departments of War and Navy, and the fine Arlington Hotel, while from the window of his bed-room he can see a landscape of ash-heaps, of tin cans and squalid negro cabins, and every ambitious to be boundaries of desolation, decayed mules grazing, neglected children playing truant, uncompiled rows of unwhitened houses, and all the uneasy patches of sullen Transformation. Is the civic drama of the 'Transformed Deformed.'"

In August, 1864, Prince Arthur, accompanied by his mentor, Major Gray, made the ascent of Mont Blanc. Upon one occasion, during his stay at Chamounix, he ascended Mount Blanc to a spot known as the *Grands Mulets*, a favorite halting point about ten thousand feet above the level of the valley, and just beyond the great glacier. Resting from the fatigue of the ascent, the Prince amused himself with making huge snow balls and rolling them down the declivity. One of these ricochetted and struck an American gentleman, who was approaching with a party from below, full in the breast. The astonished Yankee, on looking up, beheld the young Englishman with his hands clasped upon his knees and laughing heartily.

"Look here! you infernal little rascal," he shouted, "I'll make you swallow that when I get there."

But the Prince at this only laughed the louder.

"You laugh, do you? Bless my buttons but you'll cry when I catch you," and the latter in his wrathful brandishing his Alpine stick began to mount the slipping ascent with such increased velocity and such vengeance in his countenance, that his Royal Highness took to his heels and sought safety under the wing of his escort, while the indignant tourist only calmed down when he found out who his malicious little assailant was.

Dr. Osgood writes a letter to the *Evening Post* on the cost of living for Americans traveling in Europe. He saw one young man, who, by walking a good deal and going to cheap hotels, got along for two or three dollars a day, and he speaks of one small American family who spent money during their trip at the rate of over two thousand dollars a day. Between these extremes there is a wide range. Dr. Osgood says that his own traveling expenses proper were about six dollars a day in gold for two hundred and fourteen days of absence. Long stops and short journies diminish the cost of travel. England is most costly and Switzerland the cheapest of the places commonly visited.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Violators of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Punished—The Prosecutors Farcetted with Assassination and Destruction of their Property—Part of the Threat Carried Out.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 24, 1870.

We are threatened in the wild adventures of the brigands of Italy. We are not *astonished* that even now, in the very evening of the nineteenth century, they should be met with such a work so rich in fearful tales of blood, because we expect no better of that country. Indeed, we are not amazed that there should be still found on our own Western borders the outlaw and the freebooter, plunging into crime by the impulse of a wicked nature, and restrained by neither conscience nor law. The territory seems to be an appropriate place for the knife and the fire-brand. These things are always to be expected on the verge of civilization.

But, Mr. Editor, I hardly think you or your readers are prepared to believe that in our own midst, not one man, but a score, dare to defy the law as much as did ever the brigand of Italy or the outlaw of the far West. In the town of Blairsville, some two years ago, a large majority of the citizens voted for, and obtained by act of Assembly, a prohibitory law. Many months passed without known violation. At length one drinking den was opened, shortly another, and this one was followed by a third; and on they came, until, in this little town of two thousand inhabitants, seven of these vile holes of sin were engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

They gradually grew bolder and defiantly sold their poison week day and Sabbath, for what in Sabbath to these murderers of time is more than week day! After they had thus, for more than a year, trampled the law under foot, the friends of the law at last organized. Funds were raised and a committee appointed to prosecute these men before the Court of Indiana county. Thanks to Judge Buffington and a jury such as could not be obtained in some counties, the majesty of the law was vindicated. On the last day of 1869 four of these men and one woman were snugly quartered, with free lodgings, in the county jail, where, no doubt, they highly enjoyed "A Happy New Year's Day," *sans* whisky. All the five were granted the luxury of dancing to the lively tune of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

During the time of the trial notices similar to those famous K. N. were posted upon the fences and houses in Blairsville, threatening death to the men who had prescribed them, and destruction to their property. Anonymous letters were written of a similar character. But no one ever dreamed that these were other than the customary braggadocia of such wretches.

Late in December the barn of Mr. Wm. Sifft was destroyed by fire. All his grain and his eleven head of cattle and much valuable property were consumed. Although not actively engaged in the prosecution of the whisky sellers, still we must believe that whisky set his barn on fire.

Mr. Samuel Dixon, the chairman of the prosecuting committee, had been repeatedly threatened with death, and, indeed, some weeks ago, was waylaid by liquor, did make a personal attack upon him. He was also forewarned that unless he withdrew the prosecution his barn would be burned. But, not to be intimidated, true as steel, and made of sterner stuff than rotten whisky men, he fearlessly carried out the duty imposed upon him. Retribution has, however, did come. On the night of the 14th of January his large barn was burned to the ground with a total loss of all contained in it. Four horses and some cattle were burned to death. Who can look at these facts and not conclude that the thing is of hell which can drive men to such desperation as this? "Think on these things," reader.

UDOR.

STATE NEWS.

The Meadville *Daily Republican* will shortly reappear, improved in many respects.

The authorities of Washington borough are about to become the owners of Dr Le Moyne's valuable private library.

Three hundred bass from the Potomac river were introduced to the waters of the Juniata, near Huntingdon, on the 15th.

The Odd Fellows and Masons of Waynesburg have combined in a building association, and already more than ten thousand dollars have been subscribed toward a building.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: The agent for a Pittsburgh firm, representing about a million of dollars, was in our office last week, consulting as to the locality of a manufacturing establishment in which to work an iron and brass wire factory and foundry. The agent, we believe, carried away with him a favorable impression of our place, but regretted that he could not secure water power, which he said might fall them in the business season.

Abraham Overholt, of Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa., died very suddenly on Saturday morning, the 15th inst. He arose, as was his invariable custom, at an early hour, and ate his breakfast in apparent good health. Sometime afterwards he was missed, and on search being made he was found cold on an outhouse dead. The supposed cause of his death was apoplexy. Mr. Overholt was in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was one of the largest property-holders in Westmoreland county. His property at Overton was almost equal in extent and value to the Kingdom of many a German prince, and the establishment at Broadford, with the land belonging to it, is almost equally valuable. All of this property, in addition to his other wealth, Mr. Overholt acquired by life-long industry and close attention to business. He was a man of strict honesty, of great foresight and prudence, and was universally respected by all who knew him.

James McCormick, Sr., one of Harrisburg's wealthiest, ablest and oldest lawyers, died on Wednesday morning, having been blind for a number of years. He was born in 1801. At the time of his decease he was President of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, President of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and holding a controlling influence in several large manufacturing establishments of Harrisburg. He was six-y-nine years old.

Abraham Traner, an old citizen of Harrisburg, and well known throughout the Commonwealth as an old resident of Pennsylvania, and a county officer for many years, died Wednesday morning. He was in his seventieth year.

The hands employed at the mills of the Susquehanna Iron Company, at Columbia, who went on a strike on Thursday last, have not returned to work, but others have been secured in their places, and the mills are running with their full quota of hands.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* of this week says: We are informed that quite a commotion has been caused among the owners of property in Brownsville, by the appearance in their midst of an attorney or agent of the heirs of Thomas Brown, the founder of Brownsville. It appears that they claim that a good portion of the lots in the survey or town plat as made by Brown, were leased for ninety-nine years, with the payment of certain quit rents. These lots that were so leased, it is claimed, were never otherwise disposed of by Brown, and that dying, he disposed of his property to his sons-in-law, omitting the property leased. The heirs believe that the time for which these lots were leased is about expiring, and that they will naturally revert to them, together with all such improvements that have not been according to the tenor of the several leases under which they were originally held from Brown. The claim set up includes some of the finest and most valuable property in the village. Among others, the Monongahela House, the Union Bowman, which at one time belonged to Michael Cresap, of Indian fame, the Logan property, and was afterwards sold by him to T. Brown, Esq., also the Lafayette and the Monongahela House, Brinton and Thompson's warehouses and distillery, Dr. Jackson's drug store, the postoffice building, Jeffries's Hall, Chatlands, Play fords, and a number of other fine and valuable property. The agent of the heirs was in this place last week for a number of days, searching the records, examining the property rolls, &c., and is now, we learn, in Greensburg, Westmoreland county. The will of Thomas Brown is recorded in the Recorder's office, in this place, in will book No. 1, pages 33 and 34, and was made, signed and witnessed on the 24th of October, 1796. How by any device these leases were supposed to be made we were unable to learn. We understand that the agent did not meet with much success in his searches here.

DR. JACKSON'S
AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated Lozenges are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in Difficulty of Breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge, allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it; and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY
DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

d*

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. tf

James Morrison & Co.,
PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD OIL
AND
PURE FAMILY LARD,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office, 17 Pike's Building.
Packing House, corner Bank and Riddle streets.
Factory, 168 and 170 Findlay street.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

A Preacher Sentenced for their Circulation—The Law on the Subject.

In Philadelphia on Saturday last, Rev. Simon M. Landis, M. D.,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

TO LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 25, 1870.

It is generally admitted by brokers that the supply of loanable funds in this market is steadily on the increase, but the demand for it is so active that rates of discount do not seem to abate. Lenders still want high rates and first class paper. We find, however, that borrowers have more the master of the situation now, and are disposed to command their own terms. Upon the whole the condition of our money market shows a very gratifying improvement, and none rejotce at this favorable change more than borrowers.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

M. and M. National Bank.....$68 00
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.....18 00
National Refining and Storing Co.....1 25

—The Government bond market to-day did not develope much change. It is remarked that dealers in New York have unusually small stocks of bonds on hand, and, with all their efforts to "bear" the market and induce holders to sell, they make but little progress in accumulating a stock on hand to supply the spring investment demand here and in Europe, or with which to operate for a speculative campaign upwards. The demand for Government bonds from investors, savings banks and other institutions takes off weekly all and sometimes more than the dealers can find in the open market. The accumulation of surplus floating capital seeking investment or employment in something or other is greatly in excess of anything known in the past. The owners of this surplus capital have been holding back for cheaper prices, but in the face of their holding back, and the efforts of all the speculators to bring down prices in Government bonds and the sound dividend-paying railway shares, they have nevertheless advanced with steadiness and maintain the advance with firmness. The fact is that the demand for investment securities is greatly in excess of the supply, owing to the Government purchases of about $100,000,000 bonds and the enormous absorption of our securities both here and in Europe, from the accumulation of floating capital outside of legitimate business.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Mon.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds '64	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds '65	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112½	112½	112½
Gold	112½	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Jan. 24. Jan. 25. Adv. Dec.

Gold	120¼	121⅛	⅞
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	118	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¾	115¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¾	115¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¾	115¾	
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	

—A proposition is now before Congress prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits. Conservative and prudent bank managers generally think the prohibition a proper one. The State treasurer should pay no interest, corresponding with the dignity and responsibility of the office, not less than five thousand dollars a year, and all dickering with the public money carefully guarded and protected. Let the State pay its debts more promptly, anticipating some, and the balances will be less, and the temptation to use them for improper purposes will be in a great measure removed. What would be thought of Mr. Sinnott were he to loan the balances in the United States Treasury to banks or individuals for interest? It would not be tolerated for a moment.

—There is manifestly a great deal of buoyancy in the New York stock market at the present time, induced by the extraordinary plethora of money. Rock Island, although discarded from the call of the Stock Exchange, is very strong. The *World* says: It is difficult to comprehend the motives which at present guide the manipulation of this stock. Its refusal to "break" in a panic points to the annoyment of the over-issue and the heavy purchases of the past few days, under which the prices on Saturday reacted to 106¾, seem to indicate that the inside clique, who own short of it from 120 down, have counted on the discovery of the over-issue for the purpose of bringing in their stock. The fact that the new issue was authorized was well known to the public. Indeed, the directors do not attain the right to issue two millions more when they see fit. Despite this overhanging contingency the price has been forced up. Rock Island has been a football among the speculators, who knowing the attraction it possesses as the short connecting link between the Pacific Railway and all the various railway lines West and East, have been able to operate on the public confidence. Rock Island, like Erie, is among the great railways of the country, but it also has unfortunately fallen into speculative control.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 25, 1870.	10 30 M.	11 30 M.	12 M.	1 45 M.	2 45 M.	3 30 M.
New York Central	194¼	194¼	194½	194⅝	194⅞	
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Harlem						
Reading	94⅝	94⅝	95⅛	95¼	95	
Michigan Central	117¾	117¾		117¾		
Michigan Southern	84¼	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84¾	
Illinois Central	138	138		138		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	92	91⅝	
Chicago and Northwestern	71	71	71	71¼	71¼	
Do preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Rock Island	107	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	
St. Paul	73¼	73	73	73¼	73¼	
St. Paul preferred	87	87	87	87	87	
Toledo and Wabash				55¼	55¼	
Toledo and Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
Chicago and Alton		143			143	
Ohio and Mississippi		26			26	
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Pacific Mail		40¼	40¼	41	40¾	
Adams Express	57½	57½		57½	57½	
American M. U. Express	19¾	19¾		19¾	19¾	
United States Express	55	55		55	55	
Merchants' Union Express						
Gold	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	194¼	194⅝	⅜	
Erie	23¾	23¾		⅜
Harlem				
Reading	94⅝	95¼	⅝	
Mich. Central	117¾	117¾		
Mich. Southern	84¼	84¾	½	
Illinois Central	138	138		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91		⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	71	71¼	¼	
Do preferred	89¾	89¾		
Rock Island	107	106¾		¼
St. Paul	73¼	73		¼
St. Paul preferred	87	87		
Toledo and Wabash				
Fort Wayne	87¼	87¼	87¼	
Chicago and Alton		143		
Ohio and Mississippi		26		
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾		
Pacific Mail		40¼	40¼	
Adams Express	57½	57½		
American M. U. Express	19¾	19¾		
United States Express		55		
Merchants' Union Express				
Gold	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛

—For the benefit of those who desire to form an intelligent opinion on the value of railroad property, quite outside of Wall street notions or clique operations, we place before them the following comparison of the earnings of thirteen leading railroads this year and last:

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$4,360,796	$4,308,642
Chicago and Northwestern	13,415,625	13,429,834
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	8,274,607	7,796,461
Clev., Col., Cin. and Indianapolis	3 113,965	2,918,342
Cleveland and Pittsburg	2,301,590	2,249,666
Illinois Central	7,767,991	7,817,630
Lake Shore and Mich Southern	12,194,009	12,194,009
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,290,422	1,294,095
Michigan Central	5,670,518	5,670,518
Milwaukee and St. Paul	7,720,799	6,517,646
Ohio and Mississippi	2,916,542	2,894,503
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	2,004,962	1,922,862
Toledo, Wabash and Western	4,268,418	4,268,418
Total	$73,176,973	$69,281,815

To capitalists and money lenders this exhibit is exceedingly satisfactory. It shows a steady increase in earnings, which is an index of progress and prosperity in the country. It must also be borne in mind that while the receipts of the railroads show an increase, at the same time the earnings them-selves are much reduced, owing to the decline in the price of gold, iron and commodities. The gain in all the roads from the decreased cost of labor, iron and supplies is very considerable. On the Chicago and Northwestern Road the labor is now paid $1 25 per day, which cost $1 75 last year, and the pay roll will, on this road alone, be now about $70,000 less than that of last year, making a net gain or saving of close on $1,000,000 per annum on the Northwest road. The statements of the Northwest road. It is notorious that the "Milwaukee and St. Paul ring" is diverting all the traffic they can from the Northwest road to suit their own personal interests and to the great loss of the stockholders in the Chicago and Northwestern company. It is plain from these statements that railroad property this year is more valuable than it was last year. The increased earnings on these thirteen roads amount to $3,987,769, equal to about 6 per cent; and the reduced cost of running is at least another 6 per cent—making 12 per cent. of total gain in their favor on the aggregate.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 25, 1870.

Trade was a little more active to-day, and prices without material change from the last noted. Buyers purchase very cautiously, and are not disposed to purchase any large lots, even though dealers offer concessions. The following are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Choice apples are held firm, and there is fair demand at previous prices. We quote common at $2 00@2 25, good at $2 50, prime to choice at $2 75@3 25, and extra assorted at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@80c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts have been large of late, and fine grades and prices are lower. We quote good to choice roll 25@30c, and extra at 32c ₱ ℔. Common grades entirely nominal.

BEANS—Demand light, and prices weak at $2 @2 50 ₱ bushel as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 20@21c ₱ ℔; bacon shoulders at 14½@14⅝c; S. C. shoulders at 13c; rib sides 16¾@17c; clear sides, 18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 ℔ packages, 20½c ₱ ℔.

BEESWAX—Dull at 30c ₱ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Forest 18c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limberger at 19½ @20c, and sweetcorn at 10@20c ₱ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@ 15 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@9½c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ ℔ for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Market well supplied and prices weak, concessions being made on large lots. We quote fresh at 32@35c ₱ dozen.

HAY—Market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality, for country, and $20@30, with only moderate receipts.

HIDES—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 32c ₱ ℔.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 42½ @1 45, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@ 3 00 ₱ bbl, and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegany brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is almost bare, with a good demand for nice dressed chickens at 15c ₱ ℔, and for turkeys, at 15@20c ₱ ℔. Live chickens, 10c ₱ coop, 60c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Clover seed in demand and prime choice is held at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel. Flax market is bare of Flaxseed, and it would sell at $2 10 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots at 55c ₱ bushel from store, and we quote them at 50@55c ₱ bushel in sacks from store as to quantity purchased.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 60@1 90 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a little more firmness in flour, with a little better demand. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $4 75@4 99 per cwt. Rye flour comprises choice corn meal at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive, as there no speculative feelingin the market, and buyers are purchasing only in small lots. There is not much wheat arriving, and there is a firmer feeling at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel for good to prime red winter. Choice new car lots is firm at 80c ₱ bushel from first hands. Rye is dull and nominally 90@95c ₱ bushel for prime to choice; very little will command the latter figure. Some few sales of small lots of Kentucky is dull and nominal at $1 03@1 10 ₱ bushel. Winter Yellow corn is in small lots at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1870.

The market continues very quiet, without much change to note in prices.

CRUDE OIL.

There was a little more doing yesterday. We note sales of

1,000 bbls spot at.....12¾c
1,000 bbls spot (9 to 46) at.....12¾c
1,000 bbls s. o., 30 days, at.....12¾c
1,000 bbls spot at.....12¾c
1,000 bbls spot at.....12¾c

Refined was dull and without change, although it has a drooping tendency. We quote January at 30¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 25—Closing on 24th.—Crude in bulk and in barrels for export, unchanged at 12c. Refined—standard white very quiet and scarcely any sales reported; nominal prices more in buyer's favor; sales 1,200 bbls at 30½c, and 10,000 bbls seller option first ten days February at 31½c. Philadelphia delivery—sales of 10,000 cases at 36½c; we quote at 30¼@30½c for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Market quiet and dull at 30 bid 30¾ asked.

TITUSVILLE, January 25.—Market dull, quiet and drooping; we can quote but nominally at 12½ @13c for crude. Buyers not disposed to operate.

OIL CITY, PA., January 25, 9:00 A. M.—Lowest crude 3c; market here firm and in demand at these prices.

ROUSEVILLE, January 25.—Market firm; offering and selling at 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30¼c. Crude 12½@13c. Market dull.

PIT HOLE, January 25.—Market quiet; offering at 12½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 25.—Nothing doing; nominal at 12½@13c.

TARR FARM, January 25.—Offering at 5 55 to 5 60; holding at 5 60 to 5 70; small sales at 5 65.

NEW YORK, January 25, 12 M.—Quiet and weak.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 25, 12:10 P. M.—Refined 31c; small lots 31½c; crude 12½c; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 12 M.—Market dull and inactive. January 30@30½c; February 30@30½c; March 30½@30¾c; April 30¾@31c; May 31@31½c; June 31½@32c; July 32@32½c; August 32½@33c; September 33@33½c; October 33½@34c; November 34@34½c; December 34½@35c for the various grades of refined. Inquired are 2,000 bbls extra Ohio at 27½c; 50,000 bbls do do at 28c; 10,000 bbls X and above do at 28c; 7,000 bbls double extra do at 26c; 5,000 bbls do do heavy at 22c; 100,000 bbls double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 26@26½c; 14,000 bbls double extra West Virginia at 26c; 12,000 bbls Western unwashed at 22c.

Sales of domestic have been large, and 100 up about 1,500,000 lbs, at a range of 42@43c for fleece, and 52@56c for the various grades of pulled. Inquired are 2,000 lbs extra Ohio at 47c; 50,000 lbs do do at 46c; 10,000 lbs X and above do at 45c; 7,000 lbs double extra do at 43c; 5,000 lbs do do heavy at 42c; 100,000 lbs double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 42@43c; 14,000 lbs double extra West Virginia at 42c; 12,000 lbs Western unwashed at 40c.

Gloucester Fish Market.

(For the week ending January 20.)

Georges Codfish—Sales the present week at $7@7 25, now held at $7 37½. Mackerel—Sales of Bay is at $26, now held at $27@28; sales of a small lot of Shore is and 2s at $16@17. Fresh Halibut is in fair demand, and prices have declined. We quote last sales of white at $15 25; gray $9. Smoked Halibut—Nothing to-day; market quiet. Oil—Market dull; cod held at 55c ₱ gallon. Fresh herring—$2 ₱ hundred.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 25.—Receipts of beeves for the week 4,646; average quality an improvement. Best steers, 7½c; a few choice sold at 8c; poorest, 5½c; the bulk of sales show no change. The highest price realized for good Kentucky steers was 8¼c; for good butchering Illinois and Ohio 7½@8c. Light to good butchering Illinois and droves of better quality, 7@7½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts of the week by than last week brought better prices, and the week similar. Supply coarse to a fair extent at 4½@ 5c; the latter for extra Canada. Hogs—Only sale 5 Michigan at 8½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Tobacco active; sales 125 hhds at $4@5 for lugs, and $6@9 20 for low to fancy leaf. Bagging quiet at 25½c. Cotton quiet; middling 24½c. Flour—Second grade extra family $5. Grain quiet and unchanged; wheat—red $1 45, and white $1 46; corn 96c in sacks; oats 53c in sacks; rye 90c in sacks. Provisions steady; mess pork $20 25; ramp $20 50; bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c; bulk meats—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 18½c; hams 20c. Lard 16c in tierces. Whisky 96c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121⅝.

NEW YORK, January 25—P. M.

Money easier at 6@7 ₱ cent, chiefly 5@6 for call loans. Some transactions are reported at 4 ₱ cent.

STERLING

A trade firmer at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 121, advancing to 121⅜, and closing at 121⅛. Clearances $40,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. Coupons '81 116@116¼; do '62 115½@115⅝; do '64 115½@115⅝; do '65, 115½@115⅝; do new, 114⅛@ 114¼; do '67, 114¼@114⅜; do '68, 114¼@114⅜; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Pacifics, 110¾@111¼.

STATE SECURITIES

Heavy on Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris higher; Missouris, 85¾; old Tennessees, 74; new do, 69¾; old Virginias, 56; new do, 51; old NorthCarolinas, 40¾; new do, 24; Louisiana levees 56, 63.

STOCKS.

Heavy except in Vanderbilt shares; they were strong on a report that the directors would meet to-morrow and pay off two millions of bonds and so convert the scrip into stock. At times during the afternoon there were some heavy operations in Northwestern, and quite large lots of preferred shares sold out third delivery and bought common shares, owing to the great difference in the price. There was also a large business in Rock Island and Lake Shore. Express stocks dull. Miscellaneous stocks more active. Pacific Mail is current that all the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are to be withdrawn except those on the China line. The effect has been a decline in Pacific Mail to 39¾. Loan on account of Central Pacific Railroad bonds to 93 bid, in Union Pacifics to 83, and in Union Pacific land grant bonds to 63.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 56¼; Cumberland 34¾; Western Union Telegraph 34¾; Quicksilver 18¾; Mariposa 8¾; preferred 17. Adams Express 63¾; Wells Fargo 26; American 37½; United States 56; Pacific Mail 39¾; New York Central 94¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 49; Harlem 130; do pref'd 141; Hudson River 129; Reading 95; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 84¾; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh 92; Northwestern 71¾; do preferred 89; Rock Island 107¾; St. Paul 72¾; do preferred 86¾; Wabash 54¾; Fort Wayne 87¾; Terre Haute 22¾; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 143; do preferred 103; Ohio and Mississippi 26¾; Chicago and St. Louis 112¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 17.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 8; Rock 35; Quincy 55½.

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold $75,391,918; currency $2,628,987; general account $6,387,267.

The steamer Robinson, for Europe, took $1,240,000 in Mexican dollars and $200,000 in gold from Vera Cruz. Private advices from London to-day from Frankfort are in favor of higher prices for United States bonds. London letters especially note a growing confidence in the future of our securities since English investors, who are selling out higher priced securities to invest in United States bonds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady at $1 26@1 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and easier; sales of No 1 at 93c in favorite houses; No 2 less active and 1@1½c lower; sales at 86¾@87c, closing quiet at 86¾@87c; this afternoon Board market unsettled at 86¾@86¾c cash and seller February.

CORN—Dull and 1@2c lower at 71¼@74¼c for regular and fresh receipts; 76½c for high mixed and 77½c for regular delivered; no grade 80@80c; this afternoon market firmer and better; sales at 74¼@74¾c; No 2 red held at 67@67½c; receipts extremely small. Corn—receipts light; market dull and weak; cod and the market is nominal but firmer at 80@90c for No 2 and 1 yellow; 70@75c for good to prime grade 66@70c. Oats quiet but firm; held at 40@40½c for No 1 State; inside for No 2 Chicago; 39½@40c; dull and nominal; held at 40@40c for Nos 1 and 2; respectively; Barley—Nothing doing; nominal at 80@ 90c for State and Canada. Petroleum less firm and a shade lower; refined held at 26¾@27c; crude weak and lower at $9 75 ₱ bbl.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 25.—Cotton active; low middling scarce and selling at 23½c, and good ordinary at 22½c; receipts 27 bales; sales 200 bales. Flour—Superfine $5 50@5 75; extra $6 00@6 50; family $6 75@7 25; fancy $7 50@8 25. Corn—Sales 5,000 bushels at 70c; receipts 1,000 bushels. Oats—Sales 500 bushels at 40c. Bran $15@17. Lard 13@14c. Bacon—Sides 15½c; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16½c. Hams 18@20c. Whisky $1 05@1 10. Coffee—Rio 22@24c. Sugar—Coffee 10@11c; A 11½@12c; extra C 12½@13c; yellow C 11½@12c; New Orleans 13@14c. Molasses—New Orleans 80@85c; Sugar-house 60@70c. Tobacco—Lugs 5@6c; leaf 8@20c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 25.—Wheat firm; extra white $2 29. No 1 do $2 16; amber $1 96; regular $1 05@1 06. Corn—old 55c. Barley $1 80 ₱ central. Dressed hogs dull at $10 00@11; tending downward.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Petroleum lower; crude 12½c; refined 30¼c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09 for wood, at $1 02 for iron bound.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Dry Goods—There is little doing, owing to the severe cold storm. Prices are unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at $1 01 for iron bound.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SEMINARY.

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

Fall corps of thorough Teachers; Building one of the most elegant and complete in the country; Gymnasium; Bath Rooms, Apparatus, Latest Maps and Charts, Rooms universally furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand, Carpet and Gas.

Session begins January 19, 1870. d

LADIES' SEMINARY,

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.,

The next session of this Institution will open TUESDAY, February 1st. Its location is pleasant and healthful. Government mild, and a thorough course of instruction is furnished in the various branches. For circulars please address

REV. J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M., Principal.

ecd

"OYSTERS."

J. P. AUGER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BRAND,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET, AGENT.

ROBT. M'KNIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

HAS REMOVED TO LOWRIE'S BUILDING,

mwf No. 137 FOURTH AVE., above Smithfield.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisements inserted in all first-class Papers at lowest possible rates. Send for lists.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 25, 1870.

River rising, with about nine feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 34° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 25, 1870.

River rising slowly, with four feet and one inch water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35° at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Arlington	D. Moore	Cincinnati.
Mollie Ebert	Ebert	New Orleans.
Belle	Richey	Parkersburg

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Arlington	D. Moore	Cincinnati.

OIL CITY—Four feet seven inches.

MONONGAHELA—Eight and a half feet, and rising.

ALLEGHENY—Nine feet ten inches, and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet six inches and rising. The weather was clear and pleasant. The mail packet Jas. Means for landing is improving. The new Cincinnati packet Arlington left on time with a fair trip. The St. Charles will follow on Thursday.

THE Brownsville and Geneva packets leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE Mollie Ebert, Captain Ebert, arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a good trip.

THE steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, passed Evansville on Sunday on her way to St. Louis.

IT was rumored last evening that Captain Edward Evans has purchased the commanding interest in the steamer Kate Putnam.

THE steamer Glasgow, Captain Robinson, passed Louisville on Sunday on her way to Nashville.

THE steamer Argosy, Captain List, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

THE steamer Colossal, Captain M. A. Cox, was announced to leave St. Louis for Fort Smith on Tuesday.

BOATS IN PORT.—Kate Putnam, St. Charles, Nick Wall, Chartiers, Julia No. 2, Ironsides, Messenger, Rover, Mollie Ebert.

THE towboat Keystone leaves to-day for Louisville with three boats and three barges, containing 80,000 bushels of coal.

THE steamers Bradish Johnson and Julia A. Rudolph collided last Sunday, near Harris's wood yard. No damage of consequence.

THE steamer Alert has been purchased by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is assigned to the upper trade, between Louisville and above.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain Richey, takes her departure this day at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. Passengers and freight will take this line in mind.

THE new Cincinnati packet Arlington, Captain D. Moore, took her departure yesterday for her maiden trip. Pilots—W. J. Abrams and W. E. Dever.

MR. S. C. HUNTINGTON, pilot of the St. Marys, died suddenly last Sunday, at Trenton, Ky. His remains were buried at New Orleans, by the Eclectic Benevolent Association.

CAPT. CHAS. N. WALKER died at Ocean Springs, Miss., on the 15th inst. Captain Walker was well known between New Orleans and Mobile.

CAPTAIN BRENNAN'S new side wheeler for the Cincinnati trade will be completed in about three weeks. We shall then have a Cincinnati packet every other day.

CAPTAIN WARD'S new Portsmouth packet is progressing favorably, and will soon be ready to take her place in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade.

THE well-known packet Kate Putnam, Capt. Russell, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine packet Messenger, Captain Dean, is the best boat and in command of the finest Ohio steamer. She will have dispatch. Our old friend, Mr. John C. Fisher, has charge of the office.

A LIGHT steamer is being built at Columbus, to ply the Scioto river, between that city and Portsmouth. It is not intended to carry any freight, but will be entirely used in the business of carrying passengers. It is constructed so as to carry about fifty.

THE fine packet Charmer, Captain G. W. Thompson, takes her departure this day for Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. The Charmer is well favored in the business, and in charge of careful and attentive officers, Mr. Frank Williams being the clerk.

ST. LOUIS January 25.—The Davenport *Gazette* states that the Northern and Northwestern Packet Company has completed their new arrangement for a five years' partnership. Each company agrees to put up $50,000 forfeit, for the faithful carrying out of the same.

HOF FOR Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The fine side wheel packet Sparkle, Captain Thomas Poe, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis this day. The Sparkle, superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The Captain's son will do the honors in the office.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: About seven o'clock Saturday morning a collision between the United States and Edinburgh occurred opposite the foot of Fifth street, by which the former received quite a hole, which were torn off, and the boat otherwise slightly damaged.

THE fair famed Cincinnati packet St. Charles, Capt. A. A. Bravo, takes her departure for Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati on on Thursday, at 12 M. For speed, accommodations and attention the St. Charles stands As No. 1. The first clerk is our old friend Edward Evans, and a better that is noted for his attention to passengers.

AN exchange relates the following: It is related of Isaiah Dodge, the pilot who ran the steamer Lady Gay, had a dream at 12 o'clock one night, in which he saw the steamer he was running on a certain point in the river. He saw in his dream that the steamer struck a rock, and the boat was a complete wreck. He related his dream to the clerk, Mr. Thomas Mc. Owens, the clerk, was very much distressed, and could not sleep. On reading the morning papers, he was surprised to see in the account of the disaster to the Lady Gay, says: 'Her pilot, Isaiah Dodge, also a resident of Louisville, was asleep in the cabin at the time, and, in the hidden tree, she ran only two lengths of herself, when she went down like a bar of lead. There was no time to save the powder, or her larboard side, and nine feet at the other guard. The boat went up stream and is run out upon the hill of the bar."

J. KOHEN,

No. 69 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. —P. R. R. Lessee.

JAS Anderson, 4 d hogs; Canfield & K, 3 bbls tallow 30 do do; Cochran & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Dilworth, Porter, 10 sks potatoes; R Christy, 54 bdls paper; J S L's agent, 1 pkg mdse; Dalzell, Gorman & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Berger & co, 5 cars limestone; Seward & E, 324 bags flour; Fleming & Bro, 100 bbls potatoes; Hussey, Wells & co, 20 bbls flour; Wm Sumner & co, 8 sewing machines; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay, 10 bags buckwheat flour; T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls potatoes; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 car hay, 10 bags buckwheat flour; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay, 10 bags buckwheat flour; T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls potatoes; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay; Hussey, Myers, 681 pcs r middles; H Rea, Jr, 1d hog, 1 keg s lard; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay; W H Davis & co, 5 tubs butter, 1 keg do, Watt, L & co, 19 bbls oil; M W Hamlin & Bro, 100 bbls potatoes; Wm Bingham & co, 1 do do; Woodworth & D, 1 bbl eggs; J White, jr, 3 bales hops; Jones & L, 2 bbls s kraut; Wm Bingham & co, 1 car hay; A Kirkpatrick, 1 bx butter; Spencer & McKay, 1 do do.

Allegheny Station.

J Schoonmaker & Son, 30 pkgs tools; Jno Nanta, 1 car lumber; F Peterson, lot stove castings; M Bisgy & Co, 1 car lumber; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 car do; Fracher, M & co, 5 bdls paper; Mercer & B, 10 bbls flour; W F Gwinnel, 10 cs do; Reis & Co, 1 do do; Shire, Bro & B, 4 bbls whiskey, 1,000 s potatoes; Reis & N, 1 bbl whiskey, 4 do sundries; H P Schwartz, 3 bbls lard oil, 1 bx s soap; Watt, Lee & Son, 10 bags oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

T W Miller, 1 car coal; T Duff & Son, 1 car m feed; W F Rickardson, 1 car l

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Henry, Michael, Baltimore, Md. 3
Cullen, Patrick, Allegheny, Pa. 3
Smyth, Miss Emma J., Greensburg, Pa. 3

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS will not meet until the first Thursday in February.

WATER STREET is being treated to a cleaning. Street Commissioner McFadden having employed men on it yesterday.

REPAIRS are needed on the Pan Handle Railroad bridge on Seventh avenue, near Grant street.

IF YOU want a beautiful Piano Stool, at cost, call at 76 Smithfield street. Ten dollar stool selling for six.

DEPUTIZED.—Officer Alfred Gabby, late a member of the police of Allegheny, has been deputized as ward constable.

NOT YET REMOVED.—Alderman Lynch, who was sentenced to the workhouse on Saturday last, has not yet been taken to that institution on account of sickness.

TWO CASES.—Mayor Callow had two cases before him yesterday morning for drunkenness. They were committed to jail for thirty days.

OBITUARY.—Emmet C. King, son of Robert King, Esq., City Assessor, died at an early hour yesterday morning. Funeral to-day at two o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Joseph French, Esq., Superintendent of the city Water Works, we are pleased to learn, has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to go about.

CITY FINANCES.—The Finance Committee will hold another meeting to-day, when it is expected the appropriation ordinance will be passed.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—F. Marion Gardner, recently a member of the Mayor's police, died of consumption, yesterday, at the Mercy Hospital.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.—The report of the Water Committee, and which is being prepared and is to be embodied in the annual report of the Controller, will be a very interesting document, setting forth in detail the operations of the Committee during the year.

LOST BOY.—Michael Brady, a boy aged fifteen years, disappeared from the Penn Department of the City Farm, on Monday afternoon about half-past four o'clock, and has not yet been heard from. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his mother, Mary Brady, No. 20 Cherry alley.

DEAD.—Mr. David Mercer, Clerk under Mayor Sawyer's administration, and one of the most accomplished bookkeepers in the city, died at his residence yesterday, No. 51 Eighteenth street, of consumption. He was a brother of Mr. Stephen Mercer, of Allegheny, and was widely known and highly esteemed.

ACCIDENT TO A COAL TRAIN ON THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, a coal train on the Connellsville Railroad, met with quite a serious accident a short distance west of McKeesport. The locomotive got off the rails, wrecking five of the cars, and damaging the track. No one was injured, but the engineer and fireman narrowly escaped.

WAGON SMASHED.—A butcher, in driving a wagon load of calves across the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday morning, was caught by some cars, which were being shunted along without an engine, and in charge of a brakesman. The wagon was badly smashed, several of the calves were killed, but the driver and horse escaped injury.

HOW IT TERMINATED.—Officer Joseph Cupples returned from Coultersville yesterday, whither he had gone for the purpose of arresting Isaiah Price for the larceny of a promissory note for $325, on oath of Lewis Lazarus. The officer found the accused, but he showed him a receipt in full, dated Thursday last, for the value of the note, and accordingly refused to arrest him.

TESTED.—The Fire Alarm Telegraph of Allegheny City was tested last evening by the Fire Committee. An alarm was sounded at five and a half o'clock, and all the engines answered the call in a few minutes. The Great Western carriage arrived first, and only three minutes after the alarm was struck. Their steam engine arrived two minutes later, the Hope Hose carriage arrived next, four minutes after the strike. The other engines arrived a few minutes later. The Fire Alarm Telegraph was found to be in a good working condition.

STABLE BURNED.—Yesterday morning, at about four o'clock, a stable belonging to Mr. John O'Neil, coal merchant, opposite Coultersville, took fire and was entirely destroyed. It contained several horses and mules, but all save two horse and one mule were got safely out. All the hay, oats, &c., and all the harness belonging to the place were destroyed, and the latters were unable to go to work for want of harness for the hauling of the coal. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but a short time previous to its breaking out a man had been in the stable with a lantern, feeding the stock.

LECTURES TO MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.—Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, announces a series of Sabbath evening lectures to workingmen, commencing on the evening of February 6th, and continuing consecutively until the evening of April 17th. The subjects chosen are "The Engineer," "The Mason," "The Bricklayer," "The Founder," "The Machinist," "The Potter," "The Glassmaker," "The Pilot," "The Printer," "The Weaver," "The Ship-Laborer." The subjects will be treated locally and specially, and will be exceedingly interesting to all classes.

ADVERTISING ABROAD.—While it is the essential part of the duty of all business men to advertise liberally at home, it is also necessary for those who desire custom from abroad to extend their advertisements in every direction, and there is no more effective way of doing it than through a reliable agency. In this connection it may be remarked that no more prompt and reliable newspaper agents than Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, of No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, who are prepared to give the greatest publicity to advertisements in the best newspapers in the country. These gentlemen present a card in another column addressed to the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, to whom we invite attention.

Organized.

A meeting of the City Councilmen composing the Printing Committee was held in the Controller's office yesterday afternoon, and there being a pretty full attendance, an organization was effected by electing Mr. A. C. Masters chairman and appointing Hugh McMasters, Esq., clerk. After adopting a resolution constituting five members a quorum, the committee adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, it being understood that the Controller would notify the various city officers to make their estimates of the amount of job printing likely to be needed during the current year, and have the same to lay before the Committee on Friday.

Released.

We have already stated that on Sunday morning there was a man before the Mayor for having, as was alleged, outraged a frail creature with more than a dozen aliases the night previous. The story of the pretended victim wouldn't take, and the man was discharged and the woman sent to jail for thirty days. Yesterday Mr. Magonigle, Poor Director, while visiting at the jail saw the woman, and she told him that she belonged to Oil City, and that her real name was Annie Powell. She promised that if released she would leave the city at once, and Mr. Magonigle acquainted the Mayor with the facts, secured her release.

Ingratitude.

Some days ago we mentioned the fact that Alderman McMasters had received an information from Margaret Ireland, charging her husband, Louis Ireland, with assault and battery. We also stated that she was under the necessity of borrowing clothing in order to appear before the Alderman, as her husband had taken her clothing from the house. The information was made before Alderman McMasters against Margaret for larceny by bailee, on oath of Fletcher. It appears, from the statements of the prosecutrix, that when the defendant came home and recovered her own clothing, instead of returning the clothing she had borrowed, she converted them into carpet rags. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await a hearing.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 24, 1870:

John Huckestein to Robert Harris; November 22, 1869; 75 by 100 feet on the hill above Third ward, Allegheny $700
Mrs. Wm. Rohrer to Andrew Alcorn, Jr.; December 16, 1869; 45 by 149 feet in Boyd & Alexander's plan, Lower St. Clair township $60
Mrs. Wm. Rohrer to Andrew Alcorn, Sr.; December 16, 1869; 45 by 147 feet, in same plan $60
Wm. S. McKee to Ira F. Brainard; November 15, 1869; lot 39 in Highland Avenue, Ninth ward $12,000
Wm. Fleming to Samuel H. Stewart; March 26, 1866; 20 by 120 feet on Walnut street, McKeesport $225
Reody Patterson, Sheriff, to Benj. Coursin; December 13, 1869; same lot as above $300
Susan Herbst to Elizabeth Vanderpool; April 5, 1868; 20 by 60 feet on Jane street, Birmingham $765
Mary Ann Bailey to Catharine Walter; November 26, 1869; lot 53 and 54 in Craig's plan, 3d ward, Washington $970
Phoebe Diebold to Charles B. Stein; January 6, 1870; 50 by 120 feet in the borough of Sharpsburg $2,200
George V. Kimberlin to Bridget Exter; January 1, 1870; 20 by 226 feet, in McClure township $160
George V. Kimberlin to John Mayer; May 1, 1869; 20 by 226 feet in McClure township $150
C. H. Love to J. B. Voskamp; January 20, 1870; 42 by 165 feet on Centre avenue $1,000
John Mayer to Bridget Exter; January 24, 1870; 20 by 226 feet, in McClure township $450
George Neeld to George C. Becker; January 22, 1870; 2 perches in Lower St. Clair township $100
John J. Reddock to V. H. Eaton; January 1, 1870; 35 by 250 feet on Ridge street, Allegheny $10,000
John Williams, Adm'r. to Phoebe Diebold; November 4, 1869; 30 by 120 feet, in Sharpsburg $2,625

STANDARD OIL WORKS.

Fire Caused by the Bursting of a Still.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a still in the still house of the Standard Oil Works, located near the Sharpsburg bridge, Eighteenth ward, burst and took fire. An alarm was given from box No. 24, corner of Mill and Butler streets, Lawrenceville. The still which exploded contained about three hundred barrels of crude oil, in process of distillation. The head of the still was blown completely off and hurled against the smoke stack, knocking it down and then crashed through the roof of the engine house. The oil from the still took fire and was scattered over the roof of the engine house, setting fire to it. The roof was completely destroyed, and the engine more or less injured. The oil in the still was all burned, of course, involving a loss of about $1,000. The capacity of the still was four hundred and ninety barrels. The damage to the building was $1,000, no insurance. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The explosion of a still in operation is almost unknown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Arrests Without Warrants.

Action for Damages Against Police Officers.

Liabilities of the Owners of Coal for Damages Done to Surface Lands.

VERDICT IN A DEFAMATION CASE.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker and Haslon, the jury found for the plaintiffs $4641.

THE EJECTMENT CASE.

Judge Kirkpatrick having heard the argument on the motion for a non-suit in the case of McClurkan vs. Thompson, which occupied some three hours Monday night, announced that he would render a decision on the motion on Thursday morning.

POLICE OFFICERS SUED FOR ILLEGAL ARREST.—The court took up the case of John Flinn against his minor son, William Flinn, against Robert Graham and George R. McKee, being an action for damages incurred in consequence of an alleged arrest and imprisonment in the lock-up.

Mr. John Barton appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Moreland and Moore for the defendants.

The plaintiff was arrested, at the Mayor's office, according to the statement of his counsel, without a warrant or information, or the shadow of a charge to justify the same; kept in the lock-up all night, and discharged the next morning.

On the other hand, the defense alleges that McKee's attention had been directed to crowds of young men who congregated on Pennsylvania avenue, and acted in a disorderly manner; that he went there, on the Sunday evening in question, and arrested one or two of the parties; that Flinn, with others, ran away to avoid arrest; that he (Flinn) subsequently came down to the Mayor's office to look after his companions, and was taken into custody and locked up.

Wm. Flinn, a boy aged about nineteen years, testified that he was arrested, on the 21st of February, 1869, at the Mayor's office, by officer McKee, who ordered him to be locked up, and that Mr. Graham, Captain of the Watch, directed him to be placed in a cell, where he was kept all night. He stated that he had been arrested without a warrant, and no information had been made against him. He had been kept in the lock-up from Sunday night, at eight o'clock, until Monday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, when he was discharged.

Mr. Moreland, for the defense called Mayor Russell, and proposed to prove by him that the defendants were police officers; that Graham, as Captain of the Watch, had no power to take bail; that his duty was to hold in custody all persons brought in on charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.; and that McKee had acted under the instructions of the Mayor, who required his officers to arrest all disorderly persons, and those found loafing on the public streets, or who were guilty of disorderly or indecorous manner.

Mr. Barton, for the plaintiff, objected to the offer, as it was simply to prove the duties of a police officer by parole testimony, which could not alter the law, as contained in the acts of Assembly and the ordinances of the city.

Judge Kirkpatrick overruled the offer, at least until it would first be shown that the Mayor had power to instruct his officers to arrest and lock up the class of offenders named. The police were, as a class, generally careful and prudent men, but owing to their peculiar duties they are often placed between two fires, one class of the community railing at them for both over-activity, and sometimes for doing too much. The Court was not prepared to say, however, that the police neither had a right to break up any man, and hurry him off to the watch house without a warrant, or without seeing him commit some offense against the law or order. After modifying the offer, the Court allowed the witness to explain the circumstances under which the defendants had acted, for the purpose of disproving malice and mitigating damages.

The Mayor then stated that Captain Graham's duty was to lock up all persons brought in, and keep them until they had a hearing. The Captain had no authority to dispose of any cases. McKee, with other officers, had been instructed to arrest persons certain crowds, about which complaints had been made; and if the parties refused to disperse, at the request of the officers, they were to be arrested and brought in.

Mr. Barton, on cross-examination, asked the Mayor whether he had instructed his officers to arrest persons on private property, without a warrant, who were merely talking? The Mayor answered that he did not.

Alderman Thomas of the Sixth ward, was next called, when Mr. Moreland proposed to prove by him that Officer McKee had been told of young Flinn's misconduct on Pennsylvania avenue, and in the other young men, and had been told to arrest him, because of the annoyance to the neighborhood, and to persons passing along the street.

The plaintiff's counsel objected, and the objection was sustained.

The Alderman then testified to the good character of Capt. Graham for peace, and quietness as an officer.

Mr. Moore, counsel for the defense, read from section 10, page 274, of the City Digest, relative to the duties of police officers. It is here made the duty of police officers to arrest "all disorderly persons," found on the streets or public places, and bring them before the Mayor.

Judge Kirkpatrick remarked that there were two—and only two—legal methods of making arrests. One was, where the officer actually sees the offense. The other was, upon information made and warrant issued. The first was generally known as "arresting on view," or without a warrant. Anything that would an officer be justifiable in arresting on the say-so of some third party. To do so would be to put in jeopardy the constitutional right of every citizen.

Mr. Moore did not so understand the law, and thought that if his Honor, the Judge, happened to see a brawl in the peace front of his own house, and immediately after met a police officer, and communicated to him the names of the offenders, the officer would be derelict in duty if he did not arrest them, even though he saw no part of the disorder.

The Judge thought, in that case, an information would be necessary; and that an arrest, without a warrant, would be illegal. Where the officer can lay his hands upon an offender, *in the act*, a warrant is not required.

Officer Graham was then called to the stand, and stated that on Sunday night, February 21st, officer McKee brought in some young men who were loafing on the streets, and acting disorderly, and among them was young Flinn. He locked the parties up, as his duty required him to do, until next morning, when they had a hearing before the Mayor, which he did not see the arrest; but his impression, at the time, was, that the parties had been arrested on view. He had no power to release them, or take bail.

The Watchhouse Docket was identified by the witness and admitted in evidence.

The hour of three having come, the Court adjourned until this morning.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

19. Goodell vs. Penn'a. R. R. Co.
162. Bassett vs. Hill.
162. Morrow vs. Hill.
112. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
61. Reeves, Morrow.
118. Kennedy vs. Schmitz.
19. Grant vs. Scott.
122. Maltby vs. Schmitz & Danner.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

At the opening of court, (before Judge Sterrett,) the case of Franz vs. Jones & Laughlin was resumed. The evidence had been concluded and the argument of counsel was to have been heard. The counsel for the plaintiff, however, took a non-suit, with further consideration of the case was at an end.

As there is an important principle involved, we will give a brief statement of the nature of the action. The plaintiff, John Franz, is the owner of a tract of surface land in Lower St. Clair township; and the defendants, Messrs. Benjamin F. Jones, James Laughlin, Irwin B. Laughlin and Henry A. Laughlin, are or were, the owners of the coal under the same tract. The plaintiff complains that the defendants, on and subsequent to the first of January, 1868, mined and removed the coal under his land, in a negligent, careless and unskillful manner, whereby the surface was loosened and broken, caved in and caused great damage to the land and the buildings erected thereon, as well as to the fences, &c. The question was, whether the coal had been mined in the usual way, and with the skill ordinarily employed in mining. A great amount of testimony was introduced, tending to show that the coal had been removed in the usual way, and not in a reckless or unskilful manner. There was a disposition, however, to go beyond the question of skill and care; and the doctrine was advocated that the defendants, in removing their coal, should have so secured the earth above the pits or rooms as to have prevented its caving in and injuring the surface. The question as to the liability of the owner of coal, for damage which may result to the owner of the surface land, in consequence of the removal of the supporting strata, is one new here, but the law is by no means well settled. Nice principles of law and equity are in vogue in these days, when the value of a portion of the coal interest has rendered it a necessity to separate the land from the coal, by selling the surface to one party, and the coal and mining privileges to another, it is important that the rights and liabilities of the respective parties be more clearly defined.

This case will come up hereafter, on second trial.

THE SLANDER CASE.

The Court (Judge Collier presiding) proceeded with the case of Charles Curisti and wife against Christof Dittman and wife—action for damages for defamatory words spoken. The jury found for the plaintiff $155.20.

Eliza Shields vs. J. Lynn McAboy. Action to recover arrears of rent due on a lease for a building on St. Clair street. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

96. Harper vs. Evans & Co.
97. McCallum vs. Carlisle.
108. Vargh vs. McFarren.
109. Vargh vs. R. R. Co.
120. Coleman. Rahm & Co. vs. Leech.
122. Barnfield & Mitchell vs. Bellingall.
128. Whigham vs. Cook & Co.
132. Adam Hoffman vs. Hoffmeister.
135. Sparrow vs. Hill.
135. Fithian vs. Smith.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was another large and intelligent audience in the Opera House last evening, and the performance of "Virginius" by Edwin Forrest was highly enjoyed. Mr. Forrest played the part with his usual vigor, and was repeatedly applauded during the performance. In those scenes requiring the display of great passion he was remarkably forcible, giving them with all the fire of his earlier years, while in the more subdued parts his pathos was tender and heart-touching. His support from the company was, on the whole, very fair. Miss Osborne, as "Serpina," won merited applause for her well delivered speech in the Forum. Mr. Meeker gave a very good representation of that very thankless character, "Appius Claudius."

This evening Mr. Forrest will appear as "Othello," and to hear him deliver the "Address to the Senate" is an elocutionary treat not often enjoyed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening William Horace Lingard, the famous musical comedian, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, Alice Dunning Lingard, and her burlesque company, will commence their entertainments at the Academy of Music. Lingard's sketches and impersonations abound in fun, and the entertainment throughout is highly amusing and delightful.

CHESTER'S BENEFIT.—Mr. S. K. Chester, the talented "leading man" of Manager Canning's company, will take his benefit on Saturday evening next, when an attractive bill will be presented. Although he has had but little opportunity of displaying his ability thus far, he has made ready friends, during the season, by his quiet, unostentatious manner and his strict attention to his duties as stage manager. Another good trait in Mr. Chester, and for which he deserves all honor, is that of not assuming upon his dignity as leading man, but cheerfully performing a minor part to give better effect to the whole representation of the plays produced under his direction.

WORK SUSPENDED.—Since the Thursday before Christmas, 1869, work has been suspended at the Dollar Savings Bank building on Fourth avenue, the contractors and workmen having gone to their homes in Philadelphia. It will likely be resumed in a short time.

SCOTIA'S BARD.

BURNS'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Observance by the Sons and Daughters of Scotland in Pittsburgh—A Feast of Sentiment, Wit and Song.

Last evening a large number of our citizens, who owe their nativity to the land o'cakes, assembled in Masonic Hall, to celebrate the birthday of Scotland's famous poet, Robert Burns. The audience consisted mainly, but not exclusively, of the sons and daughters of Scotland, as a large number of persons of other nationalities were also present. The exercises throughout were of a most interesting character, very appropriate to the occasion, and highly enjoyed by all present. The assembly organized by electing the following officers: President—A. Legate. Vice Presidents—William Hamilton, David Kirk and Duncan Dallas.

The President, on taking the chair, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have come to celebrate the birthday of Scotland's greatest poet. We have come to honor the memory of a man who, though poor in this world's goods, was rich in thought, in sentiment, in affection for his fellow-men. As this world has it, was of low degree, yet he bore in his hands the passport to eternal fame. In short, we have come to honor the immortal memory of Scotia's darling poet. There is an electricity that belongs to the name of burns, which belongs to no other poet. Burns was a man who lived and moved and had his being with us, and is still live. All honor to the memory of a man who has bequeathed to the world such an legacy of songs.

Mr. Leggate then introduced to the audience William Hamilton, who sang "Auld Lang Syne" with fine effect. Mr. Charles C. Mellor accompanying him on the piano.

Mr. Leggate now stated to the audience that it had been announced in the newspapers that the Rev. William J. Reid would speak this evening to the memory of burns. He was sorry to say that, owing to the death of one of his children last week, he was unable to be present. The address, therefore, would now be made by the Rev. Dr. Young, of the Union Baptist Church, who had kindly consented to speak on this occasion.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. YOUNG.

Rev. Dr. Young then addressed the audience in a forcible and eloquent style. He was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his discourse. We subjoin a brief synopsis of his address:

We are here to celebrate the anniversary birthday of one whose name sends a thrill of joy through every Scotchman's heart. It is a wonderful provision in the constitution of the human mind to cherish with affection the character, deeds and acts of those who have left behind them a name and fame of more than an element of the mind than of external objects. Like the light of the moon streaming through a leafy grove, and transforming its charms with its radiant beauty, so the spirit of man diffuses its own inspiration through the universe. Making all nature beauty to the eye." If this be true, how much more will appear to us beautiful, as the one which gave us birth, and is endeared to us by early recollections and pleasant associations. No man is perfect here and will it is attractive. What visions of sacred glory clustered around the illustrious names—Scotland? What sheaths of poetic genius? What high-toned faith and true piety? What monuments of freedom, and reverence for the authority of law, inspiring and sanctioning? What lofty inspirations of the Sabbath and blessed Sabbaths? What hallowed and sacred memories thus cluster around "Auld Lang Syne," the reminiscence of which can never be extinguished?

Scotland, since it ceased to be a separate kingdom, has, through the genius of her gifted sons, acquired a supremacy over the intellect of men, more extensive and enduring than that of Alexander or Augustus. We need not refer, without touching the worthies of ages past, to the Chalmers, the Knoxes, the Erskines, the Broughams, and a host of others; also, the poets, Campbell, Byron, Scott and Burns. Burns has been termed "The Shakespeare of Scotland." With all his faults, the people of Scotland, rich and poor, cherished reverence his memory. He is a sort of national idol; not much wonder at this. The poetry of Burns, as a whole, is the poetry of nature and the heart. He represents the genius of our land, wild, beautiful and free. How sedate and thoughtful, how joyful and merry; yet deep, strong and passionate.

The speaker then referred briefly to the character of Burns, dwelling that he was a man of moral man, and lived consistently with the teachings of religion. He closed by paying a noble tribute to his memory, which will live to the end of time.

GREETINGS.

Mr. Leggate now read the following letter from the Burns Association of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1870.

The Burns Association of Philadelphia to the Burns Association of Pittsburgh, greeting:

Unite with us in the following sentiment: To the memory of Robert Burns. He set to music the social history of his native land, and the civilized world has taken up the song. A great people must sing a great song.—Dr. G. McVey, President.

He also read the following telegram which had just been sent to Philadelphia in response to the letter:

The Burns Association of Pittsburgh to the Burns Association of Philadelphia, greeting:

We respond to your sentiment by offering: The memory of Burns. May the sky-lone of liberty in Burns that will keep the world in music to the end of time.—A. LEGGATE, President.

SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

Wm. Hamilton then favored the audience with a song, entitled, "Tak' Your Auld Cloak About Ye," which was well received.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloane next followed and spoke on the subject, "Scotland." He referred briefly to the many honored and distinguished men which that country had produced, and gave a brief description of their character and lives. The speaker succeeded in holding the attention of the audience throughout the delivery of his discourse, and was frequently applauded.

Mr. David Kirk then recited in a very happy manner "The Wonderin Wein." He was frequently interrupted with applause during the recitation, and at its close retired amid great enthusiasm.

The Allegheny Quartette Club, having now arrived, sung "Highland Shee," in this was rendition which is a very excellent manner, and was greatly appreciated by the audience.

At the conclusion of the song, Mr. Hamilton introduced to the audience Mr. Leggate, who recited "Tam O'Shanter," one of Burns's famous poems. Mr. Leggate kept the audience in a roar of laughter, and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. His poem was recited in an exceedingly happy manner.

The Allegheny Quartette Club favored the audience with another song, entitled "Piro Flindo Rusey," which was well received.

Mr. Hamilton now recited "Heather Hills" in his usual style. The recitation was well rendered, and he retired amid great enthusiasm.

At this stage of the exercises we left the hall, and our Scottish friends continued those recitations and songs to a late hour.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

SENT UP.

Mattie Gordon, Birdie Catlin and Sarah Mitchell were sent to jail for thirty days each by Mayor Brush.

FOR THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Officer Mulvaney last evening arrested a young man named Charles McLaughlin, in the yard of the Fort Wayne Railroad, on Penn street, for drunkenness. Charles had crossed the Railroad Bridge from Allegheny city, and the railroad Company. There were several hundred dollars worth of goods stored forward through the yard, the officials seeing that he was in danger, called officer Mulvaney and had him arrested. Edward King, a young man who was with McLaughlin, now attacked officer Mulvaney with a view of releasing his companion. He was unsuccessful, however, and was himself arrested and locked up. Both will have a hearing this morning.

DISORDERLY.

Michael Williams, arrested for disorderly conduct at O'Donnell's saloon, on Penn street, Monday night, was sent to jail for ten days by Mayor Brush, this morning.

Patrick Quinn, for rescuing a prisoner from officer Kerr, was committed to jail for 30 days.

John Smith, he who appeared suicidally inclined, was committed for ten days, in default of a fine of five dollars.

James Griffiths, who, with John Smith and Michael Callahan, was arrested for raising a disturbance at the Union Depot, was fined ten dollars and costs, and Smith and Callahan committed for forty-eight hours each. Griffiths afterward paid Smith's fine, and had him released.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Harris Doran was committed to the workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Brush yesterday, for disorderly conduct. It seems that Doran, by representing that he was steward on the steamboat Chieftain, got a quantity of meat at Ackley's meat house on Water street, a dollar from J. F. Day & Co., and some wood from another firm. Yesterday he called on Day & Co. and left an order for forty dollars worth of groceries, &c., for the steamer "Chieftain." Mr. Day had previously heard of the fellow's doing, and hurrying to Ackley's house he got Mr. Sarber to go to his establishment and once there he was not long in identifying Doran as the "false steward." He was taken before the Mayor, and as no criminal information was made against him the Mayor could only commit him for disorderly conduct.

Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

AN ALLEGED COCK PIT AND GAMBLING PLACE.

William Bumgarden appeared before the above magistrate yesterday and lodged information against John Kelly and William McCully, for violation of the act of Assembly, relating to gaming. The information sets forth that the defendants did rent and maintain a cock pit; that they allow bets to be made in said pit and permit other gaming to be carried on therein. The pit is located in one of the South Side boroughs, and it is more than likely Bumgarden is a victim to its vices. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Keller charged John Shell with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck and abused him without the least cause or provocation.

ABUSED A BOY.

Thomas Bowling appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against T. Byron. Mr. Byron keeps a grocery store on the corner of Robison and Anderson streets, Allegheny, and he had in his employ a nephew of the deponent. It is alleged, from information received, that the deponent beat and kicked deponent's nephew and otherwise abused him.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

LARCENY OF LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Edward Dithridge, of the firm of Dithridge & Sons, made information yesterday before Alderman Thomas against a man in their employ named James McMennaman. It is alleged that the defendant stole six lamp chimneys from the establishment. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

STRUCK WITH A POKER.

Mollie Spidan was charged yesterday before Alderman Humbert with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Flora Hubley. The prosecutrix alleges that on the 26th of December last the defendant struck her over the head with a poker. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing on Friday afternoon.

CORRUGATED ROOFS.—The use of corrugated iron for roofing purposes has been attended with such good results that all large buildings and manufactories now being erected are being covered therewith. Its durability and its safety from the peril of fire are among its chief recommendations, and in the matter of economy it is more to be desired than any other kind of roofing. Mr. William B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First avenue, has made a specialty of providing corrugated iron roofing for a number of years, and the great success attending all of his work is a sufficient guarantee of its superiority. He is prepared to erect iron roof frames, covered with corrugated iron, for mills, factories, depots, and all public buildings of whatever palace, promptly and satisfactorily, and can point with confidence to all of the work in that line already performed.

THE RUSH ON THE BANK.

Faro and its Hosts in Court.

The Descent on the "Tiger's" Lair Monday Night—The Witnesses Forfeit their Collateral Security and Fail to Appear—Alleged Proprietors of the Jungle Waive a Hearing and Give Bail to Appear at Court—An Incident.

Brief mention was made yesterday morning of a descent made by the police on a well known gambling house on Third avenue the night previous, and of the arrest of a number of well known persons ensconced therein.

It seems that the Mayor had received a number of communications in reference to this establishment, and one especially begged him to endeavor to break it up. Accordingly officer Dressler on Monday made information before the Mayor charging Rafferty & Hall with being common gamblers. The information sets forth "that in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain Elijah Hall and William Rafferty, at the house of said Elijah Hall, on Third avenue, in said city, did establish, set up, keep and exhibit a gambling device and apparatus to win and gain money and other property of value, and furnished an establishment, device and apparatus, and did assist and permit others to do the same, to wit: One pack of fifty-six of the French Code, and affiant has reason to believe and does believe that said Elijah Hall and William Rafferty will do their persons, and in and upon the premises aforesaid, such gaming device or apparatus, the discovery and possession of which may establish the truth of this charge."

Information had been made before Alderman McMasters a few days before charging Hall with keeping a gambling house, and on this he was arrested and held to answer.

A descent was arranged for Monday night, and at ten o'clock officers Dressler, Moon, Long, Finch, Rivers, Gordon, Rutiger and Mariner, all of the Mayor's police, met at Hall's tavern. They walked through the saloon and ascended hastily to a room in the second story, over the saloon. The door was pushed open and before the inmates were aware of them the seven officers were among them. The establishment was in full tide of success, and the apparatus, &c., was spread out, and lots of "chips" upon it. There were about twenty-five persons in the room when the officers entered, and of course there was considerable commotion. Hall was not present, being out of town, but as soon as possible the officers read the warrant to Rafferty and placed him under arrest. Henry Vierheller, who was performing the duties of dealer, was also arrested, and five other whose names are as follows: Fred. Vierheller, George Hamilton, John Owens, Henry Brown, William Davis, colored, and the barkeeper, James Brown. The entire party were taken to the lock-up, but during the night, save the principals, were released on giving collateral security in the sum of fifteen dollars for their appearance yesterday morning.

The officers met with no resistance in making the arrests, and had the squad been twice as large not so many of the birds would have escaped. The "green board" or "lay out," the "dealer's box," of solid silver, and a good peck of "chips," were taken charge of by the officers and conveyed to the Mayor's office.

Yesterday morning Rafferty and Vierheller appeared before the Mayor, an information having been made against the latter in the meantime, and waiving a hearing, entered bail for their appearance at court. The others also appeared pleased at his magnificent forbearance. The apparatus and implements, secured by the raid, are worth perhaps $400.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors Think of Them.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting *Brown's Bronchial Troches* from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Are beneficial in relieving hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "A most valuable article in cases of COUGHS, COLDS, etc."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

A Body and Mind Disease.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondence are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile in the system it soon comes within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging orifices is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface, which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good sale will be given to all. Sales at 10 A. M.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT
In New Florence, Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ONE BLOCK, 165x165 feet, with a large Storehouse, 30x100 feet, 3 stories high, and 6 Offices underneath. Also, a WAREHOUSE and GRAINERY 60 feet.

Two Tenant Houses, one Stable, with other outbuildings thereon. The whole GOOD GOODS included, and valued at about $10,000. All the above for the sum of twenty-thousand dollars ($20,000). Payments easy. Title indisputable. Reason for selling, New Florence is building up very fast since the close of the war, and is the nearest point to SAINT VINCENT TOWN between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The lots adjacent around will be sold on LONG CREDIT, if desired. Also, a number of COAL-grown immediately, or to suit purchaser. For further particulars call on or address

SAMUEL PERSHING.

FOR SALE,
AT BRUSHTON STATION,
Between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad,
TWO BRICK HOUSES,
With Mansard Roof, Twelve Rooms each
Price, $15,000 each; will be finished about 1st of April.
Also, 130 LOTS; price from $400 to $1,000 each.
Also, FOUR LOTS, 22 by 198, on Fifth avenue, near site for new Market House.

EDW. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington St.

FOR SALE,
The Lease of Four Lots of Ground fronting on A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, 96 front by 400 deep, near Twenty-eighth street. Also, the Building and improvements on the same, consisting of one two-story Dwelling, 18x36, 96 by 20 feet, and one story Building 132 by 50 feet, with Blacksmith Shop 60 by 22 feet. Also, one Lot, 24 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke and Boilers—main line of Shafting in the entire Building. Sheds 16 by 24. Fire Plugs, &c.
The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes—would be an excellent site for a Glass House or Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars, address
PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY,
Box 670, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-INCH BOILERS,
26 feet long, double flued, nine years old and in good order, will be sold cheap, together with the Mud Valves, Steam Drums and Mud Drums, with the Fire Beds, Sickwork, &c., as they now stand in the steamer Hawkeye State. For further information apply on board, or to
tf CAPT. R. C. GRAY,
Office 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

DIAMOND TOMATOES.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.
Quite a desideratum has been achieved by the DIAMOND PACKING CO., in the

CORELESS TOMATOES,
Which the consumer will readily appreciate. They are receiving universal favor, and are acknowledged the best canned. They are ready and will remain in luxury. Use the best. Use the CORELESS, and satisfy yourself of their superior excellence.
Ask Your Grocer for the Di